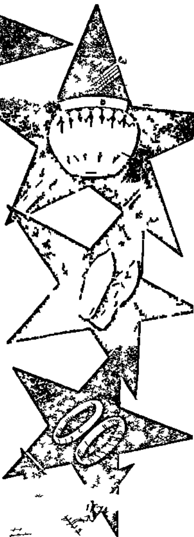








INDIAN RAILWAYS MARCH AHEAD

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Assam Rail Link—Assam linked with the rest of India through extremely difficult country in record time—length 14 55 miles—with three major bridges over TISTA TORSA and SANKOSH rivers and numerous other minor ones

Other constructions completed & in Progress —

Completed—254 miles

Under construction—345 miles including Kandla Deesa rail connection to the projected major port of Kandla

Increase in train miles on Indian Government Railways—

Year	B G	M G
1947 48	89 530 000	38 391 0 0
1948 49	95 050 00	40 034 000
1949 50	10 691 000	42 543 000

Additional Rollin Stock brought into service on Indian Government Railways up to 31st March 1950—

	B G	M G
Coaching stock	670	548
Goods stock	5 091	100
Locomotives	472	50

Absorption of the erstwhile State Railways—

About 7 000 miles of railway in erstwhile Indian States tak n over under direct management of Government

A new feature to improve movement of goods—Spe ial block trains —

Public appreciation can be gauged from the fact that on an average ten such broad gauge specials are now running every day

Priority control removed from 1st April 1950 —

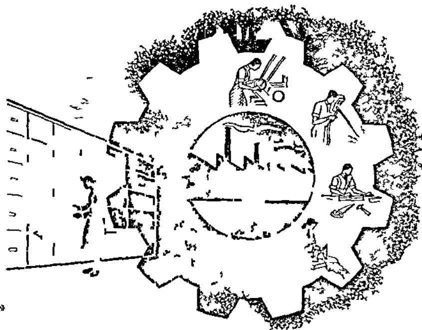
With the additional rolling tock placed in service and also quicker turn round and con equent greater availability the Indian Government Railways have found it possible to dispense with priority control

Improved conditions for Railway employees—

Railways—the largest employer in India—employ about 8 5 lakhs of men

Uniform pay and allowance cales have b level generally much higher than before

Leave rules considerably liberalised an improved and Provident Fund T temporary staff



Third Year of FREEDOM

August 1949—August 1950

PRICE Rs 3

Published by
The All India Congress Committee
(Publication Department)
7 JANTAR MANTAR ROAD
NEW DELHI

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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New Delhi — S V

September 15 1950

Foreword

PROPERLY speaking it is the task of the Central Government of the day to prepare a survey each year of its achievements and compare them with their estimates But the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress also has its duty in the matter in that it is the coping stone of the arch of the national organization and forms the singl bondstone of a whole organic structure while the Central Government in a federation holds a somewhat dubious position in that except in matters relating to Defence Communications and Foreign Affairs it has practically nothing to do and certainly no responsibility to bear in matters which come purely under provincial autonomy Taking facts however we cannot ignore the obvious circumstance that the Indian Federation is a legacy of a pre-existing structure which even in the days of British rule was a hybrid in a good sense of a unitary government and a federation As if to confirm this view the Indian Constitution as finalized on January 26 1950 has three lists of subjects Central State and Concurrent and the last of them is a formidable one That is not all While agriculture and food are State subjects the aftermath of war and the dependence of India upon imports of food from abroad thanks to the separation of Burma has made food more or less Central for supply and State for distribution and payments Besides in the domain of education and public health a strict demarcation between Central and State spheres is not possible New universities are Central and likewise Delhi Banaras and Aligarh to all of which huge grants are being made year after year The 11 scientific and research institutes of the Education Ministry as well as the subjects of tropical medicine Pasteur Institute Malaria Institute College of Tropical Diseases constitute a charge on the Central revenues There is a tendency likewise for large river projects such as Ramapada sagar Kosi Bakra and Damodar Valley to become exclusively or

argely the concern of the Centre In industries likewise the Sindri factory and the aeroplane factory of Bangalore are more or less Central It will be thus seen that there is ample justification for a Central organization—be it Governmental or Congress to take on hand the year s survey of progress—economic educational and political But any such endeavour undertaken by Government is bound in the very nature of things to be delayed And delay is apt as is well known to make the belated publications bereft of interest This is the reason why the Congress has embarked upon *this responsible task—knowing it to be too burdensome for its non official shoulders* and *certainly too heavy for its limited resources*

The public in general must be educated on the salient features of Indian administration even as they must be initiated into the outstanding facts of Indian politics How few know and how fewer are interested in knowing that the Central Government s budget covers for the year 1950 51 a revenue estimate of Rs 347 5 crores and expenditure of Rs 337 88 crores and is it not interesting to learn for the year 1949 50 an expected surplus of Rs 49 lakhs turned into an estimated deficit of Rs 3 74 crores? This *necessitated prompt and drastic retrenchment of expenditure as* well as enhancement of taxes In the field of education the removal of illiteracy is th main problem for which during Wavell s time estimates aggregating to Rs 317 crores were planned It is refreshing to no e that the Centre distributed Rs 60 lakhs among the States or promoting ocial education in the year altogether a new feature of Indi n administration and Rs 13 5 lakhs to the States for training teachers in basic education The report of the University Commission appointed in 1947 is before the country with its recommendation regarding changes in the constitution control function and jurisdiction of universities in India

Food and agric ilture are really provincial (State) subjects but they have encroached upon the Centre Food grains worth 1 446 millions had to be imported Barter agreements have been *concluded with* U S S R and the Argentine in exchange for tea jute *castor oil and* hes ian respectively The International Bank

sanctioned a loan of 10 million dollars for purchase of American tractors Small irrigation projects 708 in number were completed irrigating an area of 2 59 ?47 acres adding to production 69 183 tons In the field of public health for which 320 crores were allotted in the Wavell Plan *Government has been trying to* implement the recommendations of the Bhore Committee Cancer *research* T B *institutes nurses homes infectious disease hospitals* primary health centres improvement of Lady Hardinge Medical *College venereal di ea e child welfare and* vaccination have all eceived attention A common feature of State development is the establishment of gr m panchayats The tribal scheduled and backward classes have been an object of anxious concern to the Centre as well as the States and the sixth schedule of the new Constitution is the Bible of these sections of population Communications and Transport are the real key of all progress—nay the very basis of existence The bottle necks of railways have been widened but traffic of both passengers and goods is growing fast ap ce The tragedy of 16 accidents with disastrous results in a year —can only be warded off in future through people s co-operation The opening of the Assam link has established direct traffic with that frontier State Pailway finance has been satisfactory with *Rs* ?37 71 *crores of income as compared with Rs* 215 04 *crores from* 1948-49 The tax paver is today the sole shareholder in the rail way enterprise The State Railways have been now *integrated* nd six zones have been carved out over the whole of India

Road development was the third sub ect which figured in Wavell s plan with an estimate of Rs 4?0 crores The five year plan of Governmen was estimated to cost Rs 45 crores against which works worth Rs 4 crores have been executed The highest priority has been given during the year to bridges and filling in gaps The Mahanadi at more than one place and the Kaveri are the fortunate rivers that are being bridged across during the year

In the sphere of industries and power projects it is disturbing *to note* that *no* inc ease in production has been registered in respect of cotton and jute manufactures and there was a fall in he production *of cloth and yarn by* 3?5 million yards and 83

million lbs It gives little solace to be told that this fall was due to closure of mills as a result of accumulation of stocks and un economic working due to mismanagement Mere study of patho logy however brings no relief to a patient unless it leads to radical treatment and cure *Fortunately the devaluation of the rupee* has helped to increase the exports of cotton textiles As against cotton and yarn we no ice that the production of steel has gone up by 68 000 tons while coal production has gone up by 1 58 tons while cement registers a rise of 5 lakhs of tons Coastal shipments have shot up by 2 akhs of tons It is pathetic however to note that as against the annual requirement of salt of 2 44 million tons the production was only 2 million tons New salt works we are told are be ng established in Saurashtra Orissa and on the Contai seaboard of West Bengal *and the minimum purity of* 92 per cent is being worked up to 96 per cent There is satisfac tory improvement n the production of paper and newsprint motors and transformers electric lamps bicycles refractories sulphuric acid super phosphates and caustic soda A machine ool factory is being established in Mysore Hindusthan Aircraft Factory is progressing

Labour and land reforms are two other subjects of perennial interest Fair wages and profit sharing are subjects of bills Other measures contemplated are the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act the Labour Relations Bill and Trade Unions Bill. Works committees have been constituted in indus trial establishments employing a hundred or more workers Inquiry has begun with the conditions of agricultural workers and plantation *labour has claimed its share of attention* Welfare of labour in mines go a sum of Rs 63 lakhs which provides for housing public health protection from malaria and welfare of *women and children* The Coal Mines Provident Fund has made good progress in the year Through participation in internation al and intra national labour conferences the cause of labour is being strengthened

The abolition of zamindaris has been accomplished in Madras while in Bihar and Assam the bills passed are awaiting the President s assent *In U P the legislation is under progress* while in Madhya Pradesh the bill is under consideration

A bird's-eye view has been attempted in the foregoing paragraphs of the progress in fields which are primarily Central or which have claimed primary attention at the hands of the Centre It is disconcerting to note how defence so far not referred to has shot up in it budget from Rs 48 crores in 1931 to which we had raised serious objections to about Rs 150 crores—which is really three-times the amount Solace may however be derived from the fact that defence is exclusively Indian today and that Rs 50 crores in 19 1 are equal to Rs 150 crores of today Such a solace would be n lpful if there was an all round rise in values alike of income and expenditure It is not always so hence the complaint Altogether we are not in a happy position—a position free from anxieties worries and risks It behoves the common man to take interest in such subjects hitherto relegated to the province of scholars and statesmen Indeed it is only when the man in the street who is today a voter and therefore the master of all politicians studies the subjects of finance law and abour defence communications food and agriculture and ministerial departments such as education co-operation and public health that members of Parliament will have the necessary stimulus to study in their turn the working of the departments of States and the Centre and improve them As is the rider so is the horse As is the voter so is the representative

New Delhi B PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

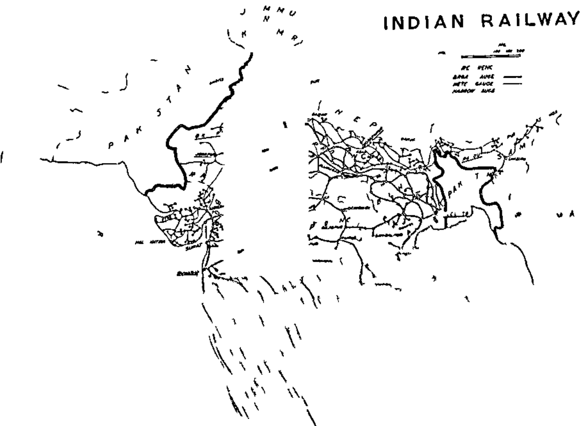
August 1950

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
	Foreword	(i)
I	General Introduction	1
II	Budgets	12
III	Education	19
IV	Food and Agriculture	31
V	Public Health and Prohibition	4
VI	Local Self Government and Rural Development	56
VII	Uplift of Backward Classes	65
VIII	Transport and Communication	72
IX	Industries and Power Projects	81
X	Labour	90
XI	Land Reforms	100
XII	Planning Commission	110
XIII	Rehabilitation of Refugees	116
XIV	The Defence Services	12[illegible]
	Appendix	13

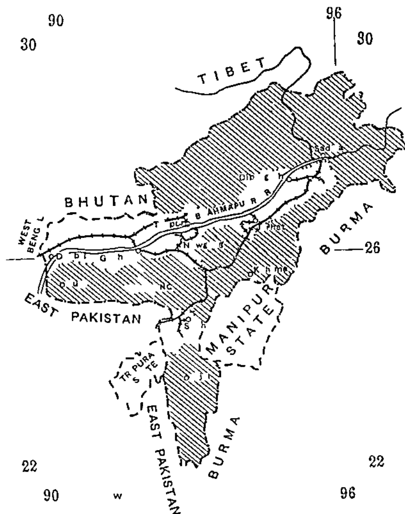


INDIAN RAILWAYS



ASSAM
1950

Scale 1 Inch – 128 Miles (Approx)



References

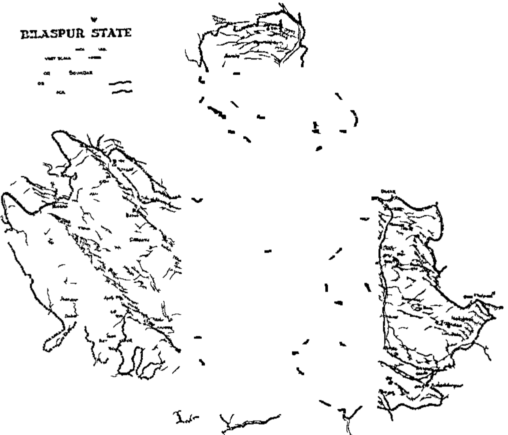
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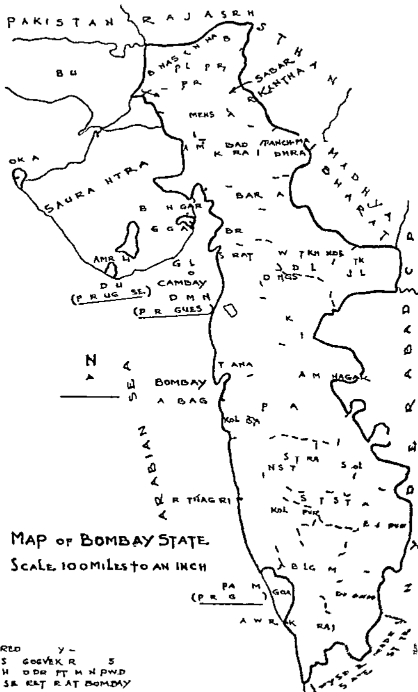
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PROVINCE

r

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BILASPUR STATE

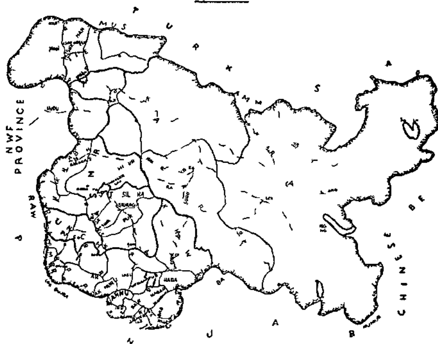


PAKISTAN
BOMBAY
CAMBAY
GOA
ARABIAN SEA
MAP OF BOMBAY STATE
SCALE 100 MILES TO AN INCH

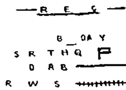
HYDERABAD STATE

CENT AL P O ES
BOMBAY PROV NCE
MADRAS PROVINCE
HINGOLI
AD ABAD
N AMABAD
WARANGAL
KAZ PET
BHONGIR
HYDERABAD
NALGON A
MAHBUBNAGAR
GU BARGA
B DAR
NIZAM
ANAMEDPU
Y DGIR
PAIT AN
R GAB D

TERRITORIAL MAP
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

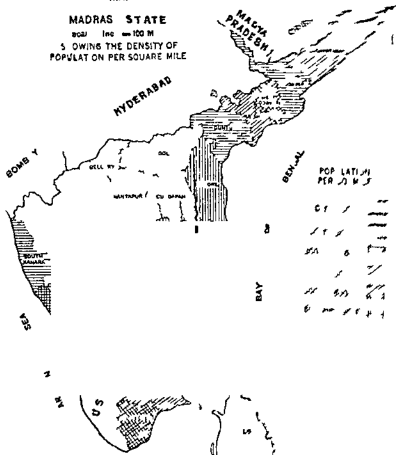


MAP OF MADHYA-BHARAT



G B WAGLE
S T M P SECTION
L N REC RDS DEP

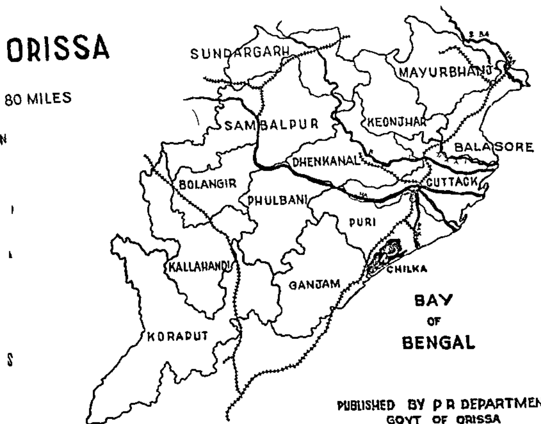

MAP
OF
MADHYA PRADESH

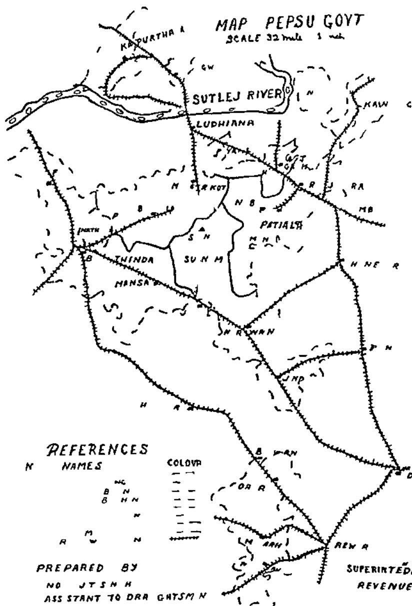


MAP
MADRAS STATE
S OWING THE DENSITY OF
POPULAT ON PER SQUARE MILE
HYDERABAD
BOMB Y
SOUTH KANARA
SEA
BAY

MYSORE STATE

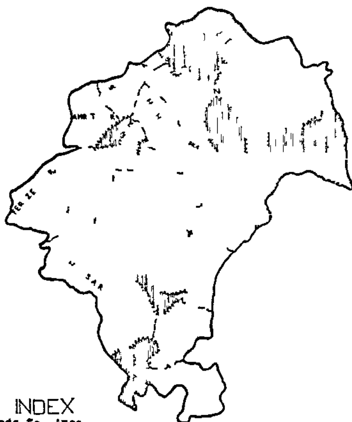
MYSORE STATE


MAD OF ORISSA
SCALE 1 = 80 MILES
N
S
SUNDARGARH
MAYURBHANJ
SAMBALPUR
KEONJHAR
BALASORE
DHENKANAL
CUTTACK
BOLANGIR
PHULBANI
PURI
CHILKA
KALLAHANDI
GANJAM
BAY OF BENGAL
KORADUT
PUBLISHED BY P R DEPARTMENT
GOVT OF ORISSA



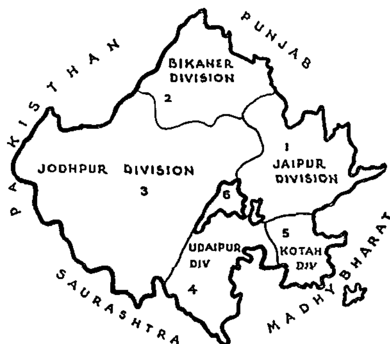
MAP PEPSU GOVT
SUTLEJ RIVER
LUDHIANA
PATIALA
THINDA
MANSA
REFERENCES
NAMES
COLOUR
PREPARED BY
ASS STANT TO DRA GHTSM N
SUPERINTEDENT
REVENUE

THE PUNJAB

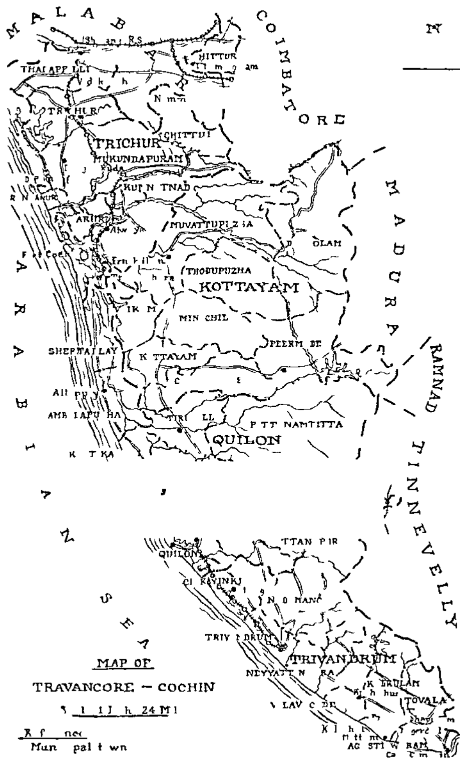


Shaded portion represents
PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh

MAP OF RAJASTHAN



1 JAIPUR
2 BIKANER
3 JODHPUR
4 UDAIPUR
5 KOTAH
6 AJMER

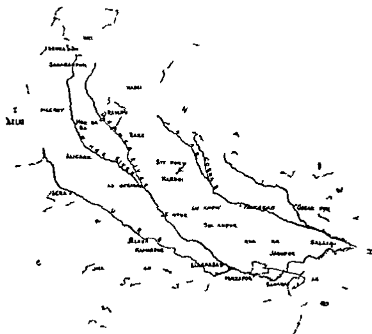


MAP OF

TRAVANCORE — COCHIN

MAP OF UTTAR PRADESH

SCALE.



WEST BENGAL

REFERENCES

Boundary International
State
District
Subdivision
Headquarters District
Subdivision
Main Road
Railway

SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
ASSAM
Kalimpong
Cooch Behar
Katwa
CALCUTTA

105 Miles

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNORS

Utt Pr d sh



Shri Hom Mody

Madhya Pr d h



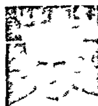
Sh Mangald
Pak a

B mba



Sh i Mah j
S gh

Madras



Mahar ja f
Bhavnaga

I RI II I N I



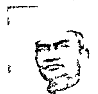
D R j i P d

B h



Sh M S An y

We t B ngal



D K N K tju

Punjab



Sh Chandu Lal
T d

Or s



Shri A af Al

A m

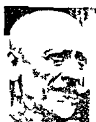


Sh J mdas
Daulatram

CENTRAL CABINET

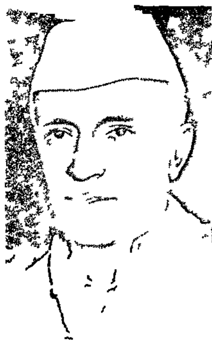

Rajkuma i
Amrit K ur


S d P t l


Maul na A ad


Shr C
Raj gop lachari


Sardar
Baldev S ngh



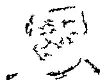

Shr R fi
Ahm d K dwa


D B R
Amb dk


Sh N G p l w
Ayy g


Sh N V Gadg l

P nd t J na lal Nehru


Shr S P akas


Shr Ha e
K h M ht b


Shr K M
Mun h


Sh C D
D hm kh


Sh J gi v



Sh C C B w



Shr Aj t
P as d Ja



Sh R R Diwak



Sh K S nth n m



D B V Kesk



Sh Satya
N r n Si ha

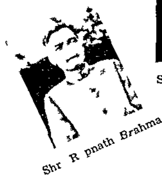


Sh Kurshed L l

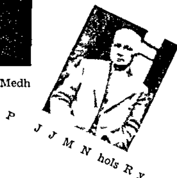
ASSAM



Sh B hn m Medh



Shr R pnath Brahma



P J J M N hols R y



h M t r m B rah



Sh P m N th D



Sh Abd l M tl b Ma umdar



Sh Om Kum D

CHAPTER I

General Introduction

THE third year of freedom has been a year of profound significance in the country's post independence era Apart from the general progress made in the affairs of the country the year shall ever be remembered as the year in which the Constitution of India written and adopted by the Constituent Assembly came into operation For the first time in the recorded history of the country a stable and democratic Government had been established according to the provisions of a self given constitution holding its sway over the entire length and breadth of this vast sub continent an achievement both breath taking in appearance and awe inspiring in significance This Constitution wrought so many changes in the body politic of India—finishing touches were given to the full political economic and military integration of a large number of Princely States new names were given to some provinces *the nation got itself an emblem and anthem and new* flags came into use for the executive heads of the Centre and the States The year also saw the last of the imperial dignitaries of Viceroys and Governors General leave Delhi and the installation of the first President of the Republic of India changes in the personnel of the Central Government and vast changes in the working of the Governmental machinery in the States

The Constitution of India as finally passed by the Constituent Assembly with two members—Socialists—remaining neutral came into operation on January 26 1950 the anniversary of the Independence Day when for the first time on the banks of the Ravi the Congress pledged itself to fight for the achievement of *purna swaraj* or complete independence Consisting of 395 Articles and eight Schedules the Constitution repealed the Indian Independence Act 1947 and the Government of India Act ,

1935 together with all enactments amending and supplementing the latter According to its provisions the country has been divided into 9 Part A States (former provinces) 9 Part B States (former States Unions) 10 Part C States (Chief Commissioners provinces and unmerged States) and the islands of Andaman and Nicobars The Union of India that is Bharat is federal in structure and the full executive power is invested in the President elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of States Provision has also been made for a Vice President and a Council of Ministers to be appointed by the President to aid and advise him in the exercise of his functions In the State level provision has been made for a Governor or Rajpramukh to be in charge of the executive authority of the State and a Council of Ministers to advise him The relations between the States and the Union in the proper exercise of Governmental functions has been specified and special provision made for the proper administration of tribal and scheduled areas The Constitution also details the distribution of revenue as between the States and the Union and has provided for the offices of Comptroller and Auditor General and Attorney General and the institutions of Supreme Court and Union Public Service Commission Every citizen has been guaranteed certain fundamental rights and privileges based on equality of opportunity and of treatment before law and the directive principles of State policy have been proclaimed Thus the Constitution brings together under one democratic frame-work the multi lingual and diverse nationalities of the country and offers them the security and stability of good government at the same time giving them enough scope for the full expression of their own individual genius limited and fettered only by the most essential canons of integrity and security of the State

Side by side with the inauguration of the Constitution the integration of the States which had been in progress ever since the new Government was established at the Centre was completed during the year The political aspect of it having been completed earlier what remained was mostly the financial adjustments

inherent in such an integration This was being attended to ever since a committee was set up with Shri V T Krishnamachari as Chairman to inquire into the question of financial integration of States The committee had submitted five reports by July 1949 These recommendations were examined by the Central Government and finally adopted after discussions with the representatives of the State This culminated in the Government memoranda of agreement which were announced in October 1949 Financial integration was declared to become effective from April 1 1950 thus providing for uniformity of laws and rates and common principles and practice in the levy assessment and collection of Central taxes and duties A co ordinated trade and tariff policy was also expected to result from it ushering in complete freedom of trade within the whole country

The economic picture of the country was not very bright during the third year of freedom Especially in the beginning it had been a period of almost unprecedented difficulties There were even times when the people in the Government in charge of the economic activities had felt a sense of impending crisis But towards the end this picture of worry and despair gave place to one of much more hope and confidence in the future It was even realised that the stage of crisis had been past and that the problems confronting the Government were only those which lay within the ability of the Government to meet and solve Inflation had been brought under check the balance of payments was showing definite signs of improvement and increase in production was steadily kept up Import was curtailed and strictly regularized with the idea that the foreign exchange needed for it must be met by the country s exports plus the releases from the sterling balances reserve Within these limitations however adequate provision was made in respect of capital goods and machinery industrial raw material and certain essential consumer goods like drugs etc A country wide analysis of the actual imports show that these objectives have been fulfilled to a large extent The need for expanding exports was also fully realized and efforts to step up export were intensified during the

year These included conclusion of bilateral trade agreements liberalization of export control participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions and strengthening of India s commercial representation abroad The countries with which such agreements were finalized were Switzerland and Czechoslovakia Negotiations were going ahead in the case of West Germany Norway France and Japan As regards Hungary Poland Finland Austria and Yugoslavia the question of entering into fresh agreements was under active consideration A State Trading Committee was also set up by the Government in October 1949 to inquire into the possibility of establishing a State owned organization for handling any sector of the foreign trade The committee has finished its work and is expected to submit its report shortly The international fairs and exhibitions attended by India were the British Industries Fair the Canadian National exhibition and the Chicago Fair A visual trade publicity campaign for popularizing Indian goods in Europe U K and the U S A was also conducted

In the international field India raised her status tremendously by continuing her policy of complete neutrality between the world power blocs and active co operation in the working of the United Nations India took her own independent approach to all problems of international importance and every decision she took justified the declarations of her foreign policy which had been more than once avowed by the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru It was always her endeavour to establish friendly relations with all countries in the world work for the establishment of peace and security and support the democratic popular struggles of the oppressed against colonial imperialism She was in fact the champion of the exploited nations of South East Asia and every country in this area had at one time or other looked to her for inspiration and guidance There were three occasions in which the Government decision on foreign policy had frightened the Western nations but India took her decision without fear or favour by what she considered as right and just unperturbed by the possible antagonistic attitude which other countries might

adopt The first of these tests came when the question of giving recognition to the People s Republic of China came up She was one of the first countries outside the Communist bloc to give recognition to this Government and thus give a lead to other Commonwealth nations including the United Kingdom This recognition was based on an understanding of the revolutionary change that had altered the internal Government of China and was a historical event of great significance Since then she has advocated as a logical corollary unlike some other nations Communist China s representation in the U N in place of the Nationalist Government of the Kuomintang party The second test came when all the Western nations rushed to recognize the Bao Dai regime in Indo China In spite of this India tried to remain neutral in the issue and decided not to recognize either the Bao Dai or the Ho Chi Minh regime India took the stand that ultimately it is the people of Indo China who had to determine the form of Government they desired

The third issue came with the war in Korea This was a delicate affair and by one wrong step we might have been branded as the camp follower of one of the world Power blocs But here again the Government stuck to the declaration of our foreign policy by Pandit Nehru When freedom is menaced or justice threatened or aggression takes place we cannot and shall not be neutral Firmly convinced that aggression had taken place in Korea and that the North Koreans had attacked the South against all principles and declared professions of the U N India voted in the Security Council to name North Korea as the aggressor But she fully believed that even while resisting aggression the ultimate object of peace and reconciliation should not be lost sight of So it was by way of implementing this policy the Prime Minister personally appealed to Marshal Stalin and Mr Dean Acheson U S Secretary of State This was again only the practical application of the policy which had been laid down ever since she became independent Even though she failed in her efforts subsequent events in the U N which brought back Soviet R to the counsels of the world body after her seven month

cott only showed that her move was perfectly correct and justified

Thus while event of great importance which had shaken many countries were happening in the world India continued her policy to keep out of power politics and promote the cause of peace This aspect of her foreign policy has won her the esteem and appreciation of other nations and made her more important and indispensable in the affairs of the U N In fact her representatives in the U N and its affiliate bodies played their part so well hat many of them have been elected to responsible positions The Health Minister Shrimati Amrit Kaur was elected President of the third World Health Assembly the Labour Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram was el cted President of the 33rd session of the International Labou O ganization and Shri C D Deshmukh was elected President of the Board of Directors of both the International Bank and ne nternational Monetary Fund Shri Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Shri M R Masani were also recipients of similar honours Besides from January 1 1950 India became a member of the U N Security Council for two years which was the best index of her growing prestige Another important thing was the appointment of Shri S Lall as Assistant Secretary General of the U N Secre ariat

During the year the Ministry of External Affairs continued its efforts to open diplomatic relations with foreign nations and sign treaties of friendship with them Eleven new legations and embassies and one consulate were opened Treaties of friendship were signed be wee i India and Afghanistan and India and Persia Negotiations were c nducted for a similar treaty with Egypt and Thailand The Indian Consulate General in Batavia was raised to the s atus of an Embassy and legations were established at the H gue Lisbon and Manila Bhu an and India also signed a treaty of friendship the former agreeing to be guided by the Government of India in regard to it external relations India also established links with ome other nations in Europe and South America As a ge t re of goodwill and help she agreed to grant

a short term loan f £ 1 000 000 to her neighbour Burma and raised the annual subsidy to Bhutan to Rs 500 000 As far as the foreign possessions are concerned except for the merger of Chandernagore in May 1950 the position of other French and Portuguese settlements in India has not changed much (There is spontaneous desire expressed by the people of these areas to join the rest of India a early as possible yet nothing much could be achieved especially since the Government policy had been to acquire these posse sions without recourse to threat or violence The Government s efforts to reach a settlement with the French authorities on the question of referendum in other settlements are still continuing while a complete re-examination of the question of the transfer of Portuguese possessions is being undertaken Two other outstanding events of importance in India s foreign relations during the year were the visits of the Prime Minister to the U S A and Canada and the Asian countries of Ceylon Indo nesia Malaya and Burma

While happy re ations have been prevailing between India and most of the countries of the world the same cannot be said to be true as regards our relations with South Africa and Pakis tan. During the year the position of Indians in South Africa deteriorated further In implementing its policy of apartheid the Union Government opened separate telephone booths post offices entrances to railway stations aerodromes etc for Europeans and non Europeans respectively In February 1950 preliminary talks were held by the rep esentatives of India Pakistan and South Africa in Cape Town to explore a sound and acceptable basis for the Round Table Conference suggested by the resolution of the Gene al Assembly of the U N This agreement presupposed that nothing would occur between this conference held in February and the main conference to vitiate the atmos crete expression of their policy of segregation which had been wa not fulfilled The Government instead tigh ened the exist ing oppressive laws applicable to the Indian community in So Africa and decided to enforce the Group Areas Act

crete expression of their policy of segregation which

consistently opposed by the Government of India over a period of nearly 70 years India therefore decided that no useful purpose would be served by her participation in the Round Table Conference and announced her decision not to attend it She has also decided to raise the issue again in the UN and has asked for its inclusion in the agenda of the meeting of the General Assembly in September

The Indo Pakistan relations during the year were rather tense and they even reached the very brink of war more than once In the beginning of 1950 there were again outbreaks of violence and communal troubles in East Bengal which were followed by similar troubles in West Bengal and some parts of Assam and UP This immediately led to exodus of the minority population from East Bengal adding to the already swelled up ranks of refugees in West Bengal The Government was suddenly faced with a tense and impossible situation which required lot of tact and diplomacy for its solution India took up the issue at once and while relief was being administered to these unfortunate victims of communal frenzy of Pakistan the Government also explored the possibility of arriving at some sort of agreement with Pakistan on the question of minorities This led to the signing of the Delhi Pact between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan The Agreement provided for inquiry into the causes of communal troubles in both India and Pakistan appointment of Ministers at the Centre to look after the interests of minorities and inclusion of minority representatives in the provincial Cabinets of East and West Bengal and Assam The Agreement brought about a significant change for the better in the situation Its immediate object was to put an end to the grave tension existing in Indo-Pakistan relations and the creation of an atmosphere congenial for further talks for the successful solution of all Indo-Pakistan disputes As far as this was concerned it was a great success Thus thanks to the efforts of the Government a great catastrophe affecting the lives of the people of both countries was averted and a new basis established for future negotiations

The Kashmir dispute too loomed large during the year On

March 14 the Security Council had passed a resolution to bring about an agreement between India and Pakistan on the question of Kashmir and subsequently Sir Owen Dixon (Australia) was appointed by the U N for the purpose Sir Owen visited India Pakistan and Kashmir and had discussions with all the parties concerned He even inspected the cease fire line in the disputed State After these preliminary discussions he arranged a meeting of the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India in Delhi to discuss the matter further But the five-day talks on Kashmir ended abruptly on July 24 without resulting in any decision on the arrangements for ascertaining the will of the people of Kashmir It was hoped then that another joint conference in Karachi after a few days might be able to bring about a just peaceful and lasting solution of the Kashmir problem But these hopes were dashed to the ground with the announcement of the failure of the Dixon mission and the consequent return of Sir Owen to report his failure to the U N As these lines are being written the story of the Dixon proposals and the reaction of the Government of India are not still out But it is definitely hoped that India would have strived her utmost consistent with her policy of safeguarding the rights of the legally established Government of Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir to arrive at a solution What the Government might choose to do after this remains to be seen but as far a ne over all problem is concerned the parties seem to have come back to the same place wherefrom they sarted

The third year f freedom has not been barren in respect of ther short and long term measures adopted by the Government to promote the welfare of the people and solve the many problems that confront an infant State like India While a descriptive account of these measures is given in he following pages mention must be made of other significant events that happened during the period under review One of these is the Hindu Code Bill that is pending before Parliament The Bill which is the first systematized attempt on a vast scale to remove as far as possible all discriminations based on caste or sex and to a uniform civil code for all Hindus had invited tremendous

ation from orthodox ections in the country In order to smooth en out these differences and to render the passage of the Bill easy hrough Parliament a conference of representatives of various sections of the public was held in Delhi in April 1950 This conference was able to bring about a substantial measure of agreement on the disputed sections of the Bill and it is expected that these changes will be incorporated in the Bill when it is taken for consideration by Parliament

Two other important events which marked the year were the announcement of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission nd the Gopalaswamy Iyenger report on the question of the reorganization of Governmental machinery The Fiscal Commission in its report after 12 months comprehensive and intensive study of the country's economy has suggested the continuance under revised principles of the present policy of protection to indigenous industries reconstruction of the Tariff Board on a statutory and permanent footing with enlarged functions stricter enforcement of the obligations of protected industries and early initiation of Indo-British talk for a revision of the Trade Agreement of 1939 The Commission has also recommended the ratification of the Havana Charter and the tariff concessions agreed to at Geneva and Annecy The Commission stressed the need for setting up of a bureau of consultants and consumers councils for effective management of Government enterprises establishment of an Indian Economic Service development of banking facilities especially to assist small industries and determination of priorities of industrial development It was also pointed out by the Commission that the objectives of our economic policy will not lead to lasting and fruitful results in India unless the problem of rural employment was tackled satisfactorily The Commission has mentioned the fundamental objectives of India's economic policy and suggested a two-fold programme to implement it Stressing the importance of small scale industries to the country it has asked the Government to take the initiative in promoting these and appoint statutory corporations in each State to carry out measures to stimulate this industry According to the Commission the pattern of development of industrialization in India should

follow the lines in Eastern Europe China and Japan Shri Gopalaswamy Iyengar in his report has submitted a basic plan of reorganization of the Secretariat for the proper co-ordination in the framing of policies and plans and their speedy and efficient execution He has also suggested improvements in the sphere of personnel administration designed to secure a progressive improvement at all levels and in the methods of transaction of Governmental busines both administrative and financial The Cabinet has studied these proposals and accepted some of them

The year under review had its own misfortunes and causes for unhappiness mainly due to the demise of many a stalwart of the freedom movement whe her in the Government or in the Opposition Assam lost a great leader in the death of her Chief Minister Shri Gopinath Bardoloi Others who left us were Shri Sarat Chandra Bo e Dr Sachchidaranda Sinha Shri A R Dalal Swami Saha janand Saraswati and Shri Yusuf Meherally Another misfortune that befell the people was the series of earthquakes that devastated a vast area of Assam s beautiful countryside The full reports of the extent of damage and destruction are not available but it is expected that tremendous losses in terms of men and money must have be n caused and it is too early to say anything more about it

The main changes in the Central Cabinet were the resignations of Dr S P Mookerjee Shri K C Neogy Dr John Matthai Shri Jairamdas Daulatram and Shri Mohanlal Saxena The new members who have replaced them are Shri Sri Prakasa Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab Shri C D Deshmukh Shri K M Munshi Shri A P Jain and Shri C Rajagopalachari Four more Deputy Ministers have also been appointed Shri Karmarkar Shri Buragohain Maj Gen Himmatsinghji and Shri Tirumala Rao According to the provisions of the Delhi Agreement Shri C C Biswas wa appointed Minister of State for Minorities

Budgets

THE year 1949 had been a critical year for the Government of India from the financial point of view This was expressed officially by Dr John Matthai presenting the budget for 1950-51 in Parliament in February 1950 Dr Matthai said it had been a year of great difficulty and anxiety But he was sure on an objective examination of all the facts that the stage of crisis which had threatened India had been definitely past The anti inflationary measures had borne fruit and even though the level of prices had been increasing in the first few months after the devaluation of the rupee there had been no appreciable rise in prices As far as production was concerned there was substantial increase in steel coal and cement The money market was not lacking in response and the balance of payments position was not at all discouraging Thus the economic position of the country though still replete with dangers did not call for any undue pessimism

As far as the revised estimates for 1949 50 were concerned they showed a deficit of Rs 3 74 crores instead of the expected surplus of Rs 49 lakhs the original revenue and expenditure being Rs 323 crores and 322½ crores and the revised Rs 332 crores and 336 crores respectively The main changes in the revised estimates were the increase in defence expenditure from Rs 157 crores to Rs 170 crores and the increase in customs revenue by Rs 9 crores to 120½ crores

The budget for 1950 51 at the existing level of taxation showed a revenue of Rs 347 5 crores and expenditure Rs 337 88 crores thus ultimately showing a surplus of Rs 9 62 crores There were no fresh taxation proposals instead redress was given to both the industrialists as well as the upper middle class For local letters the rate was reduced from two annas to one anna and postcards from nine pies to six pies The telegram and telephone rates were also reduced The Business Profit Tax was abolished and

he maximum rate of income tax brought down from five annas to four annas The rate applicable to the slab of Rs 10 000 to 15 000 was reduced from three and a half annas to three annas Exemption for an undivided Hindu family was raised to Rs 7 200 The corporation tax was increased from two annas to two and a half annas As regards super tax the maximum rate was reduced from nine annas in the case of earned income and ten for unearned income to a uniform rate of eight and a half annas for both earned and unearned The total amount of revenue involved in this tax relief was expected to be Rs 16 33 crores of which the Centre was to bear about Rs 8 91 crores and the States the rest thus leaving a final surplus of 71 lakhs

Apart from the tax reliefs the outstanding point about the budget was that it was India s first budget according to the provisions given in the Constitution Hence it envisaged not merely the India of the provinces but also the India known as the States It included the federal revenue and expenditure of the integrated States The main result of this was that it meant a break in the continuity in budgetary figures

Taking the budget position of the States it was a matter of great relief that most of the States were able to bring forward surplus budgets Even in those cases where there was no surplus it was mainly due to some abnormality in the financial position like the problem of refugees or the integration of the neighbouring States

The Assam budget showed a deficit of Rs 87 lakhs Revenue receipts were estimated at Rs 9 01 crores as against the expenditure of Rs 9 88 crores Though there was no proposal for fresh taxation the rates of existing revenue yielding items were increased reducing the deficit by Rs 41 lakhs This increase in taxation proposed included (1) a levy of entertainment tax on a percentage basis and also on complimentary tickets ( ) revision of the rates of duties leviable under the Stamps and Court Fee Acts (3) amending the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1936 with a view to raising the rates so as to bring them in conformity with those in other States and (4) changing the rate of agricultural income tax

The Finance Minister in his budget speech pointed out that since the expenditure was very high the State might have been

faced with a huge deficit of Rs 3 crores had it not been for the prompt and drastic retrenchment and economy in all spheres and the additional receipts from the enhancement of taxes Moreover he claimed that the deficit of Rs 87 lakhs was after taking into account the new development schemes for Rs 104 lakhs and a provision of Rs 35 lakhs for the Contingency Fund He also said that had the Central Government not stopped suddenly the post war development grants he would have been able to present a surplus budget to the House He requested the Centre to help Assam with a grant of Rs 87 lakhs and wipe off the deficit

Bihar s budget showed a small deficit of Rs 37 lakhs The revenue estimates worked out at Rs 2 590 lakhs including Rs 2 crores transferred from the Post war Reconstruction Fund. Excluding *this transfer the revenue was considered less by* 3½ crores This was mainly due to the withdrawal of the Centre s as istance in the execution of post war projects and the fall in income under salt tax The total expenditure was estimated at R 2 6?7 lakhs Th deficit was expected to be covered by the introduction of a tax on passengers and goods carried by taxi cabs public buses and public carriers in the shape of a small surcharge of two annas per rupee on the actual fare or freight. This was expected to bring in an income of Rs 30 lakhs which will not only cover the anticipated deficit but will also help the State by enabling the Government to distribute money to the local bodies to improve their condition

Bombay presented a surplus budget the total estimates of revenue and expenditure being Rs 61 39 06 000 and 61 37 08 000 respectively The surplus was mainly due to the cuts in items of expenditure and also due to a successful campaign of economy anticipated by the Government These two together were able to reduce the total expenditure by Rs 450 lakhs Thus the trimmings in expenditure enabled the Government to present a surplus budget of Rs 1,98,000 without any need to resort to fresh taxation

Madhyabharat produced a deficit budget with revenue estimated at Rs 1 076 38 lakhs and expenditure at Rs 1 087 67 lakhs There were three main proposals for new taxation sales tax amusement tax and income tax

Madhya Pradesh estimated a surplus of Rs 140 68 lakhs in its budget for 1950 51 In fact the Minister said that the State s financial position was quite sound Revenue was estimated at Rs 17 58 crores which included Rs 59 46 lakhs transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund Rs 31 21 lakhs on account of grant expected from the Centre for food drive and Rs 12 lakhs representing recovery of expenditure on refugees from the Government of India Total expenditure was put at Rs 16 17 lakhs In spite of the fact that there was a comfortable surplus in the budget—surplus which represented about 8 per cent of the State s total revenue—no relief was given nor was any proposal for additional expenditure submitted This policy was justified and defended by the Finance Minister as he thought that there was more need to stabilize the economic position before attempting big schemes specially since the State and the country were in a transitional period.

Madras too might have produced a surplus budget but for the additional expenditure involved on the merger of Pudukottai Banganapalli and Sandur the three minor Indian States in the province Even then the deficit did not exceed Rs 36 lakhs the revenue and expenditure being placed at Rs 5 521 25 lakhs and R 5 557 23 lakhs respectively During the year the Government fixed Rs 10 crores to be spent on education Rs 4 crores for medical and public health departments Rs 93 l khs for Harijan welfare and Rs 1.20 crores towards house-building societies Rs 5 40 crores for post war development projects and Rs 2 26 crores for grow more food schemes

The main difficulty faced by Madras was the financial implications of the first year of complete prohibition and the non availability of the anticipated loan of Rs 6 crores from the Centre Since Madras is one of the States that has tried almost every possible source of revenue it was a matter of great relief that there was no fresh proposal for taxation

The Mysore budget estimated a revenue of Rs. 1 169 88 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs 1 254 67 lakhs Of the expenditure Rs 87 85 lakhs will be met out of various funds available thus leaving a surplus of Rs 3 06 lakhs It was proposed to Rs 2 95 lakhs from the Irrigation Development Fund Rs.

lakhs from the Road Fund Rs 30 15 lakhs from the Rural Development Fund and Rs 4 18 lakhs from the Silk Industry Development Fund The budget also included the following increase in revenue Rs 1 lakh under registration Rs 5 lakhs by revision of the rates for electrical heating circuits from 6 pies to 9 pies and the levy of surcharge of 10 per cent on rates of power supply other than heating and irrigation pumps Rs 7 lakhs under betting tax and Rs 4 to 5 lakhs under sales tax

Orissa is one of those States hit most by the integration of the neighbouring Indian States Added to this there was also a great need for pushing ahead development plans But the States request for help was turned down by the Centre The resulting situation was described by one of the Ministers as a serious financial crisis Hence the State s budget revealed a good deficit of Rs 75 95 lakhs The total revenue was estimated at Rs 1 065 81 lakhs as against the expenditure estimated at Rs 1 141 76 lakhs But there was no proposal for any fresh taxation Instead, the Government had announced that it would go ahead with those pieces of legislation for increasing the revenue yield from existing taxation which were introduced in the legislature previously before the budget session Some economy measures were also adopted like reduction in staff economy in travelling and controlled use of contingencies

The Punjab estimated a small surplus of Rs 4 lakhs the revenue and expenditure being estimated at Rs 16 18 crores and Rs 16 14 crores respectively The corresponding figures for 1949 50 as revised were Rs 17 24 and Rs 16 83 crores respectively A sum of Rs 180 lakhs was provided during 1950 51 for food drive as against Rs 158 the previous year Expenditure on all other departments was less as compared to the revised estimates While education medical and public health and industries got better provision there was a cut of Rs 11 lakhs in agriculture co operative and veterinary departments as compared with the revised estimates The surplus was mainly due to these cuts even though the whole State had been threatened with a crisis because of the influx of unsettled refugees

The estimated revenue receipts in Rajasthan was Rs 1 609 lakhs and expenditure Rs 1 559 lakhs Thus the surplus expected

was Rs 50 lakhs Out of this Rs 30 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the ten non official boards for uplift of agriculturists, Harijans and others and the balance kept as a reserve for unforeseen expenditure Besides the ordinary nation building activities for which provision was made in the expenditure Rs 25 lakhs were also provided for some extra benefits to the people Rs 60 lakhs were allotted for the revision of scales of pay for Government employees Rs 45 lakhs for a one-year plan and Rs 20 lakhs for the Famine Relief Fund Thus the Rajasthan budget was a favourable one with no new taxes and no increase in the existing rates of taxation

Saurashtra s budget presented a surplus of Rs 2 89 lakhs The revenue was estimated at Rs 759 05 lakhs and he expendi ure at Rs 756 16 lakhs. There was no new taxation A loss in revenue was expected because of the introduction of the financial in egra tion scheme by which all revenue and expenditure under federal heads were handed over to the Centre s responsibility But this loss was off set by the grant of customs compensation by the Centre amounting of Rs. 250 24 lakhs A revenue of Rs 15 lakhs was antici pated from sales tax and a loss of Rs 4 lakhs feared on account of prohibition. A saving of Rs 20 lakhs was also provided due to economy measures adopted The main provisions were Rs 50 lakhs for food drive Rs 109 11 lakhs for education and Rs 168 47 lakhs for capital expenditure

The Travancore-Cochin Union budget presented a net deficit of Rs 36 04 lakhs Consequent on the adoption of the Central financial year and other changes wrought by the implemen ation of the financial integration scheme there were many salient features of interest in the budget The estimated rev en ue receipts were Rs 1 400 16 lakhs and the expenditure Rs 1 436.20 lakhs There were two additional proposals of taxation included in the budget but for which the deficit would have been Rs 50 lakhs These additional sources were an increase in the licence fee for foreign liquor by 100 per cent and increase in the land tax The question of mposing a uniform land tax for the whole State was under consideration but since the nquiry had not been finished the Government decided as a temporary measure to raise the existing rates of the basic tax in Travancore to 3 pies per cent Thus as a result of th s increase revenue the deficit was able be curtailed by Rs 14 lakhs ...t also featured the

development plans of the Government and the proposal for Central grants-in aid to cover the federal revenue gap as a result of the financial integration of the State Another epoch making change was the demonetization of the Travancore currency Except at treasuries and sub treasuries the Travancore coins would not be legal tender after September 1950 The loss involved in this will also be borne by the Centre

The Uttar Pradesh budget estimates for the previous year had showed a surplus of Rs 15 lakhs but the revised esti mates reduced this surplus to Rs 3 lakhs The revenue receipts for the year 1950 51 were estimated at Rs 5 226 lakhs and expenditure at Rs 5 221 lakhs thus anticipating a small surplus of Rs 5 lakhs The main features of the budget were top priority to grow more food schemes first place to education especially extension of military education to three more districts and the extension of the scheme of separation of the executive and the judiciary in 10 to 12 districts The estimated expenditure on development in the State stood higher than at any other time in the past This was evident from the fact that the development expenditure budgeted for the year was Rs 16 98 crores as against a little over Rs 3 crores in 1936 37 the year immediately preceding the introduction of provincial autonomy and Rs 6 77 crores in 1945 46 the year before the present Government assumed office

The West Bengal budget was a deficit budget mainly because of the peculiar problems it had to face especially since partition The estimated revenue and expenditure for the year were Rs 3 390 lakhs and Rs 3 523 lakhs Thus the total deficit expected was Rs 133 lakhs The budget did not contain any porposal for fresh taxation or loans to cover the deficit The provision for capital expenditure in the budget was Rs 1 491 lakhs including Rs 461 lakhs on Damodar Valley project 200 lakhs on Mayurakshi project and Rs 254 lakhs for road development

CHAPTER III

Education

SINCE 1947 the Government of India were faced with two gigantic educational problems—first to make literate 50 per cent of the 350 million people of India and secondly to promote rapid expansion of technical education for the development of industries and agriculture as this was the only way to eradicate the economic backwardness of the country As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Minister of Education put it these were the two tasks of pre-eminent importance in an independent India Outlining the Central Government s part in this Maulana Azad said that though the task of bringing education to the masses was the immediate responsibility of the States the help of the Centre was essential both for maintaining a reasonable uniformity among the States and preserving the national character of such education Besides help from the Centre in terms of adequate funds was also necessary to enable the States to carry out these tasks of national education

By the beginning of 1949 50 the Ministry of Education was ready with its schemes for basic social and technical education but the financial crisis the country had to face for some time presented unsurmountable difficulties The Centre s desire to help the States to the extent of 30 per cent of their expenditure on primary education in order to expedite the introduction of compulsory primary education among children of the 6 14 age group could not be realized Nor could the Centre offer to bear half the expenditure of the States on adult education so as to remove illiteracy from 50 per cent of the people in the age group 12-40 within five years But the year is by no means a year of disappointments The Centre and the States were fully cognizant of their responsibilities and strove hard to come as near their objective as possible

The Ministry had organized a conference of State Ed Ministers early in 1949 to discuss the general outlines

social education scheme to be followed in the country This plan was further discussed by the social education officers of various States in July 1949 and details relating to duration of courses studen teacher ratio recruitment and selection of teachers training etc were settled The States were then requested to formula e their plans accordingly The Centre distributed Rs 60 lakhs among the States according to the expenditure incurred by them on social education in that year It also gave Rs 13 5 lakhs to the States for training teachers in basic education and published a syllabus for basic schools prepared under the guidance of some of the most prominent experts in basic education in the country

The Government had appointed in 1947 the Scientific Man power Committee to assess the country s requiremen s in scientific and technical manpower The Committee which submitted its report in July 1949 found that the over all requirements in the country for the next five to ten years were 54 000 engineers and 20 000 technologists and that the available resources of training were hardly sufficient to meet even 50 per cent of the needs In order to bridge this gap the Committee made various recommendations A provision of 50 lakhs was made by the Government in the year s budget to implement the interim recommendations of the Committee which was later cur ailed to Rs 40 lakhs because of economic stringency With the funds available three important schemes namely indus rial training research training and improvement and expansion of facilities in universities were put into operation In spite of shortage of funds it was also decided to establish the Eastern Higher Technical Institute at High in West Bengal The Institute is expected to start functioning from September 1950

The University Commission appointed in 1948 to examine the aims and objects of university education in India and to make recommendations in regard to the changes considered necessary in the constitution control function and jurisdiction of universities in India submit ed its voluminous report in August 1949 The Commission consisting of a team of experts both foreign and Indian and headed by Dr S Radhakrishnan presented a studied survey of the development of university education in India and discussed at length the various problems connected

with it giving detailed recommendations in respect of each Some of the important recommendations of the Commission were those relating to improvement of salaries of university and affiliated college staff rise in standard of teaching medium of instruction adoption of international technical and scientific terminology constitution and control of the universities to secure utmost benefit from university education general welfare of students and establishment of rural universities for the country people The Government have generally accepted the recommendations of the Commission and efforts are being made to implement them as soon as possible

Education in the States and States Unions made very good progress in the year under review

In Assam the Government put through a comprehensive programme of educational expansion despite financial difficulties The urge for schools scholarships and grants in aid has been on the increase beyond imagination and the Ministry had been making frantic efforts to meet these demands During the previous year 7 towns and more than 1 ?00 villages were brought under the compulsory education scheme which had been launched in February 1949 In the year under review more than 30 selected additional areas were brought under the scheme This has affected approximately 700 sq miles covering 828 villages and eight towns Training was given to nearly 800 additional teachers Apart from the general curriculum basic training in weaving spinning vegetable gardening etc has also been introduced in some of the training institutes

The reorganization of secondary education in the State is yet to be undertaken. The subject has been examined at an educational conference held recently But the question of giving relief to the aided high schools which forms part of the reorganization scheme of secondary schools was taken in right earnest during the year under review The principle of distribution of grant in aid was revised a new scheme has since been evolved and given effect to Under this scheme each aided high school gets Rs 65 monthly for each section of a class and Rs 40 monthly for each additional section An additional grant of Rs

monthly per teacher is being given to each school having a graduate or trained teacher on its staff The minimum pay of a teacher has been fixed at Rs 80 for graduates Rs 60 for undergraduates and Rs 50 for matriculates The education of the tribal people also received renewed attention of the State Government

The Government conducted a mass literacy campaign known as the social (adult) education scheme This scheme envisaged the liquidation of illiteracy at least by 50 per cent among the illiterate adult population of the age group 12 45 It was based on the Centre s grant of Rs 4 1 lkhs for the year Two more vans for audio visual instruction were purchased a special officer having training in social education appointed and the inspecting staff reorganized and strengthened Other features of educational expansion in the State were the implementation of the National Cadet Corps and the organization of social service sections in schools and colleges In general the Ministry recorded a tremendous effort in promoting educational activities thereby increasing the expenditure on education from Rs 50 67 000 in 1944-45 to Rs 1 46 80 000 in the year under review

The Bihar Government had chalked out the lines on which the future development of education was to be worked out in the State Their programme included free compulsory education for the age-group 6 to 11 years (later 6 to 14) setting up a more rationalized machinery for primary education gradual introduction of basic and technical bias in the existing high schools reorganization of secondary education promotion of technical and agricultural education and making education cheap and easily accessible to the poor

The Government launched a programme for the extension of basic education at a cost of Rs 88 lakhs in the year under review This included opening of 6 basic training schools 12 post basic schools and 435 basic schools The Government also took the lead in making primary education free in the State thus taking the first decisive step towards making it universal A large number of new schools have been opened particularly in the areas inhabited by the Adibasis and other backward people

There was marked progress in the State in the sphere of secondary and higher education also the number of high schools having risen to over 500 during the year The Government sanctioned the introduction of teaching of science and agriculture in 24 aided schools for boys at an estima ed cost of Rs 70 000 recurring and Rs 1 22 400 non recurring To mitigate the hard ship of poor students the percentage of free studen ship in chools was raised from 10 to 15 per cent The Government also revised the salaries of teachers of all grades from primary schools to colleges facing an estimated additional expenditure of Rs 1 20 00 000

The expenditure on education in Bombay had been increas ing every year In the year under review the budgeted expendi ture was Rs 1 28 50 000 Free and compulsory primary education was introduced in the State in all the old districts in all villages with a population of 1 000 and above Efforts were also made to encourage private associations and individuals to open and conduct private primary schools in smaller villages With a view to facilitating the rapid expansion in industrial and technical education the Government decided to unify all control over tech nical education and established a special organization for the purpose This body is expected to attend to the maintenance and improvement of existing technical high schools engineering colleges and technical institutes and the establishment of similar institutes at other places

At present there are two Government engineering colleges in the State and three private colleges Because of the growing demand for engineering education the capacity of these colleges was increased and instruction in additional courses provided The Government also decided to es ablish in addition to the existing technical schools ten more technical high schools in various parts of the State Scholarships were also made available to s udents intending to undertake research in technical and scientific sub- jects at various research institutes in India

University education was given a fillip a provision of Rs 34 53 000 being made in the year s budget for grants to the vari ous regional universities A joint Board of Vice Chancellors was also set up to secure better co-ordination in their activities A

Committee w s appointed under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University to consider the measures for reorganizing that University The literacy drive in the State was maintained Government providing Rs 14 lakhs for the purpose

In Jammu and Kashmir the Government introduced a new structure of educational system the main features of which were. two year s infart schools seven years course for primary schools and four years course for secondary education In the secondary stage provision was made for technical and industrial training. Be ides this a net work of social education centres was built up to edu cate public opinion in the ideology of New Kashmir To start with 40 such centres were started during the year The Jammu and Kashmir University which was established in 1948 continued to make good progress The degrees of the university have been now recognized by other universities in India A Text Book Board was set up to suggest a new set of text books for use in schools and colleges and the Board brought out 40 lakhs of text-books last year The Kashmiri script was perfected and for the first time books are being written in the new script

In Madhya Pradesh various measures for free primary edu cation were pushed forward steadily during the year under review Three social education camps were conducted which were at ended by 5 21 687 adults of whom 1 21 426 were women As a result of the tests held at the conclusion of the camps 2 5? 497 were declared successful of which 50 962 were women The campaign was found to be increasingly popular and efficacious and if pursued steadily should render the process of mass education pleasing and profitable

In pursuance of the directive principle contained in Article 45 of the Constitution the Government was equally solicitous about the provision of free primary education for children in the State The grea est obstacle in this task was the colossal finan cial commitment involved When the Congress Ministry was in power in 1938 Pandit R S Shukla had worked out a self sup porting scheme of primary education known as Vidya Mandir Scheme Af er the temporary eclipse this scheme suffered

during the administration under Section 93 it was revived in an improved form during the year and worked out in 42 centres in the first stage

Here the Vidya Mandirs each under a guru are made the educational cultural and economic centres in the villages financed by the produce of the agricultural land allotted to them A multi purpose co-opera ive society is established in each Vidya Mandir and small cale cottage industries are opened to train the pupils The land of the Vidya Mandir will be cultivated by the Agriculture department with a view to making it demonstration farms for the benefit of the entire village Thus three Government departments—Agriculture Co-operation and Industries—are helping the Education department in working out this Vidya Mandir scheme

In Madras ever since the popular Congress Ministry came into power a thorough overhauling of the system of education was being effected The basic education scheme received the best attention of the Government and a number of basic schools and training schools were set up Adult education was another important work which received increased attention The chief fea ures of the adult education scheme sanctioned by Govern ment were the opening of literary schools training staff for adult literacy work opening rural colleges citizenship training training c mps for social service workers and visual ins ruction

By making a special lump sum allotment of Rs 10 lakhs for building grants for elementary schools during the year the Gov ernment stimulated private management and local bodies to go ahead with their school building programme The full fee conces ion in secondary schools to the aboriginal and hill tribe studen s brought education to the doors of thousands of illiterates who reside in secluded corners of the State Refug e students too enjoyed a fee concession The usual fee concession granted to the backward communi y students was continued during the year

The library movement and the establishment of libraries were given a fresh impetus during the year The

vision of one lakh of rupees made in the budget for this was distributed to public libraries maintained by local bodies and gr m sanghas tov ards expenditure on the equipment of libraries

Mysore made a further progress *in the field of* education during the year and there was an all round increase of pupils in all grades of institutions The Mysore Adult Education Council continued its activi ies and conducted 4 055 literacy classes and n ade 34 0?2 persons literate There are 9 784 primary schools *1 175 middle schools and 151 high schools in the State* under the direct management of government besides others under aided institutions Domestic science was introduced in 7 girls high schools Orders were issued for the introduction of Hindi in all high schools as a compulsory subject Tailoring lacquer work agricul ure and weaving work were introduced afresh in some of the middle schools The scheme for opening 400 primary schools every year was continued. Altogether 1800 primary schools were opened

With a view to broaden the outlook of pupils and enrich and enlarge their experience a movement called Social Service Camp was organized during the summer vacation Dr C R Reddy was appointed to conduct an inquiry into the present system of education in the Sta e and make a report to the Government His report has been published and is at present under *the consideration of the Government*

The PEPSU Government was following a policy of full encouragement to primary and women s education in the Union F r this purpose primary education for boys up to fourth class nd for girls up to the tenth class was made free in all schools in Pa iala Harijans and members of other backward classes were given free education up to matriculation standard Being a bilingual area the Government was at first faced with the question of medium of instruction in schools but this was solved by the Government by dividing the area into two—Punjabi speaking and Hindi speaking In each the medium of instruction will be the language of the area the other being made a compulsory second language

The estimated expenditure on education in Rajas han Union in the year exceeded that of last year by Rs 30 lakhs A revised curriculum for the first second and sixth classes was introduced which lay special emphasis on the value of civic sense and dignity of labour among students Social studies and general science were made compulsory subjects Training in one of the handicrafts namely spinning weaving carpentry tanning agriculture and tailoring will be compulsory from the first to the eighth class so that the students may be able to earn their livelihood after leaving school English was made an optional subject in the middle classes Under the adult education scheme 500 centres were opened during the year

The whole field of higher education in Rajasthan is being examined to evolve suitable changes which might tone up educ tional standards Accordingly the Rajpu ana University Act is being amended in the light of the new requirements The Government has also decided that post graduate studies should be concentrated at specific centres so that improved facilities in each ubject could be made available and the quality of teaching might be improved

• One of the main problems that faced the Travancore-Cochin Union was the lack of uniformity in the courses of study in the various classes in the two States as a direct consequence of integration This was solved in the first four classes of the primary department in the whole of the middle school classes and in fourth form of the high school Encouragement of basic education was one of the important programmes of the Government and with a view to give incentive to this new policy Government has s arted a training centre at Cherpu where teachers in basic education are being trained Basic schools were also star ed in some centres under private agency

With a view to solve complaints from various localities for new schools Government has appointed an officer to report on localities where new schools are required and also about surplus number of schools in other localities In pursuance of the recommendation of the commi tee on Sanskrit education Government has decided to raise the second grade S nskrit College

a degree college with a two-year course in Sas ras a two-year course in intermediate and a two year degree course and post mohopadhyaya degree course Government has sanctioned the starting of a faculty in Travancore University for Ayurveda The econd grade college for women at Trivandrum was raised to a first grade college and sanction was also accorded for starting new colleges at other places

During the year 28 new primary schools 6 middle schools 14 high schools and 2 Sanskrit schools were newly started Besides these 49 primary schools and 35 middle schools and 8 Sanskrit schools were started by private agencies Seven new training chools were st rted with a view to solve the problem of the shortage of trained teachers Government has decided to publish and distribu e text books required for all the schools in the State The policy of the Government is to discourage denominational schools as far as possible and it is proposed to amend the Primary Education Act accordingly

Hindi was made a compulsory subject in all classes from second form onwards and a special officer appointed to work out this programme

In Uttar Pradesh education occupied the first place in the State Government s budget for the year and expenditure on it has nearly doubled since the Congress assumed office in 1946 With the aim of providing primary education to all children of the age group 6—11 the Government undertook to open 22 000 schools in addi ion to the primary schools already in existence for 4 lakhs of children in the course of five years Thus 11 000 pri mary schools manned b 20 055 teachers and having 7 66 640 students were opened till the beginning of the last term and 550 were opened in July this year bringing their total number to 11 550 Twenty three out of 51 districts in the State have all the schools required for the age-group 6 to 11 This step was taken to provide universal primary education for all children between 6 and 11 years

The Government primary schools are located in rural areas preference being given to villages which give about a bigha of land free and promise to construct a building for 100 children with Government subsidy of Rs 1 000 In this manner 4 000 buildings

were completed so far and of these 1 503 were constructed since August 1949

It was not possible to get trained teachers for such a large number of schools Hence untrained teachers were appointed to start with. Arrangement for their training was subsequently made by means of mobile training squads Formerly there was one squad for 2 districts but with the addition of 23 new quads during the year each district now has a squad consisting of one basic trained graduate and 2 persons possessing H T C well up in physical training scouting games and art and craft

Another important scheme of the Government was the introduction of compulsory primary education in urban areas The number of schools under this scheme was 21 608 in the last term with over 3 lakh students In certain municipalities primary education of girls was also made compulsory The post basic education was re-oriented by bringing the three classes Class VI VII and VIII under the scheme of junior high schools These lead to secondary education which was completely overhauled and brought in line with the present needs of the country

Military education was introduced in 15 dis ricts and 17 000 students received training under this scheme in the last term S ress was also laid on physical culture and facilities were given by the Government for its encouragement A provincial youth rally was organized by the Government at Lucknow on January 19 and 20 this year when demonstrations of physical exercises were given in which the girls also participated

In West Bengal the Government s assistance to primary education was increased to Rs 85 lakhs The standard of education was also improved The Primary Education Act was amended with a view to harnessing larger resources from the educa ion cess and tax and also to enable the State Government to introduce compulsory primary education in restricted areas There are at pre ent 14 000 primary schools in the State the State policy being to convert them into basic schools in gradual stages Forty two junior basic schools were established and 2 basic training colleges

improved and expanded The expenditure on basic education wa Rs 7 5 lakhs

In view of the overcrowding in Calcutta colleges Government d ew up a dispersal scheme under which 34 schools and colleges in the districts were to be upgraded and brought up to the s.an dard of the Calcutta colleges A sum of Rs 70 lakhs was set apart for this scheme A new college for wome i was also opened Adult education was given an impetus by opening 508 social adult education cen res with a quarterly intake of 12 000 adults Four hundred basic adult education centres were opened through pri v te organizations About a 100 libraries were subsidized, Arrangement was also made to stimulate indigenous organizations ct folk education

CHAPTER IV

Food and Agriculture

THE Government of India s decision to stop import of food after 1951 gave a new impetus to the five-year food drive s arted in 1947 48 and the food production machinery was geared up during the year to the requirements of the emergency that arose It was es imated that based on the production of 194/ the total food deficit at the end of March 1952 was likely to be 4 9? million tons A plan was drawn up in consultation with the States fixing the minimum target of additional production every year with a view to making up the entire deficit within the period fixed According to this plan the targets fixed for the last three years were 1947 48 9 09 lakh tons 1948 49 8 86 lakh tons and 1949-50 9 8 lakh tons

As against the above targets the actual achievements as reported by the States were 1947-48 6 86 lakh tons 1948-49 7 71 lakh tons and 1949 50 9 35 lakh tons Thus during the last three ears the total additional production amounted to about 2 4 million tons

The production during 1949 50 the first year after the grow more food campaign was placed on an emergency basis was 9 35 lakh tons which represented 95 per cent of the target fixed This increase was effected by the introduction of intensive cultivation methods by providing more irrigation facilities and reclaiming waste land The main achievements of the period are 97 124 wells sunk or repaired 13 581 minor irrigation works completed 17 380 water lifting appliances completed 3 863 tanks repaired 74 019 acres of waste land reclaimed by the States 71 771 acres reclaimed by the Centre 3 44 830 acres mechanically cultivated ?06 103 tons of fertilizers and manures supplied 8 76 000 tons of urban compost distributed and 54 446 ton seeds distributed T percentage of achievements in 1949 50 marks an im

over the previous two years In 1947-48 it was only 75 per cent and in 1948-49 87 per cent but in the year under review it rose to 95 per cent

Securing popular co-operation in the food drive was another task specially attempted during the year This popular co-operation was sought at all levels beginning from the Centre down to the village panchayats Special village committees consisting of farmers and other non officials and similar committees in talukas and district headquarters were set up in most of the States To encourage progressive farmers and to instil enthusiasm in the average cultivator competitions in food production were also organised Such competitions have produced very good results and both the maximum as well as the average yield in the areas which participated in the competitions have shown phenomenal increase

For the proper implementation of the plan special machinery for food production was set up in the Centre as well as in the States At the district level the Deputy Commissioners or the Collectors of the districts were generally made responsible for increasing food production within their jurisdiction while at the State level Commissioners (or Directors) of Food Production were appointed with overall responsibility for the entire State

As far as imports were concerned even though 4 420 000 tons of food grains were procured in 1949 food grains worth Rs 1 430 million had to be imported A barter agreement was concluded with the U S S R and another with the Argentine Russia agreed to supply 81 000 metric tons of wheat in exchange for 5 000 tons each of tea and jute and 1 000 tons of castor oil The Argentine agreed to give 390 000 tons of wheat against 50 000 tons of hessian India s co-operation with world bodies concerned with food was also successful she continuing to be a member of the Food and Agriculture Organization The International Bank sanctioned a loan of $ 10 000 000 for the purchase of 375 new heavy reclamation tractors and equipment from the U S A Some of them have already arrived and are being employed in reclaiming weed infested land in various parts of the country

The States too went ahead with their food drive Their grow more food schemes procurement plans and irrigation works were all in general highly successful Taking Assam the main schemes followed by the Government were — (a) minor irrigation projec s (b) power pump irrigation (c) major irrigation projects (d) mechanized cultivation (e) seed multiplication (f) horticultural development and (g) fisheries development Besides these schemes a few more schemes were also under operation such as establishment of dis rict seed farms and agricultural training schools

Under the small irrigation projec s 70ս project were completed irrigating an area of ? 59 247 acres with an additional production of 69 183 tons Power pump irrigation was provided for irrigating tracts where ordinary paddy cultiva ion had been precarious owing to floods Fifteen pumps worked during the season irrigating 500 acres Fifteen major projects were also taken up during the year so as to benefi 1 37 000 acres The mechani ed cultivation scheme was worked out on a loan from the Government of India Nineteen tractors were placed for operation and 3 423 acres reclaimed

Assam holds an important position with regard to fruit growing Rs 1 54 300 were provided by the Government for this purpose The scheme aimed at an expansion of the area under fruit cultivation and also improvement in the standard of yields in the existing gardens A fruit laboratory was established at Gauhati to undertake investig tions into different technological problems and manufacture different fruit products But as the industry is more or less concentrated in the southern slopes of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills it had to suffer a lot because of the strained relations between Pakistan and India The fisheries development scheme was also worked out on a loan from the Government of India The scheme provided for developing fisheries in the Stat by improving the old fisheries constructing dams bunds and channels deepening abandoned tanks and also collecting spawns fry etc Adequate measures for fighting the insect pests were also taken The total cost under this scheme was Rs 1,30 602

Control over paddy and rice continued throughout the year and steps were taken to improve procurement Prices of rice and paddy were brought down considerably The Government of India allotted during the year 20 000 tons of wheat and wheat products as against the previous year s 18 000 tons The supply o other essential goods showed signs of improvement during the ear although the communication deadlock created by the Indo-Pakistan strained relationship had brought about a set back

Bombay received from the Centre a subsidy of Rs 1 09 54 000 tons for the grow more food drive in the State Various schemes were pushed through irrigating and bringing under cultivation more acres of land The Government sanctioned 14 lift irrigation chemes for the installation of pumps at various suitable sites on perennial rivers in the State The additional yield of food from these schemes was expected to be 7 500 tons per year During the year 11 000 new wells were also constructed and 5 000 old wells repaired The mechanical cultivation section of the Government lent 240 tractors for ploughing and harrowing new land Till March 1950 63 69 acres of weed infested land were ploughed A detailed land utilization survey was made to formulate fu ure pl ns of land reclamation The Government also undertook colonization of about 5 200 acres of land in Kanara and Banas Kartha dis ricts by introducing colonization schemes Supply of manure to cultivators on credit if necessary was carried out Distribution of better seeds was done the Government providing *1 66 310 maunds of seeds for an area of 6 74 915 acres*

The two fold scheme of reclamation of waste and fallow land and the provision of better seed and irriga ion facilities was highly fruitful during the year in Madhya Pradesh There was an increase of about 2 lakh acres of land under cultivation and 25 350 tons of more food were produced The eradication of weeds which had spread over large trac s of excellent wheat land and the ploughing of these by mechanical means has produced a rich and unprecedented yield. Besides better varieties of rust resisting seeds were distributed and fertilizers made available through co-operative agencies To provide valuable manure at cheap

i tes municipalities were asked to convert waste matter into compost The Government scheme for minor irrigation works was also highly successful

Self sufficiency by 1951 has been the main target of the Madras Government Of the many schemes sanctioned by the Govern ment one important plan was the three year plan to supply oil engines and electric motor pumps to ryots for purposes of lift i rigation More than 10 085 acres were benefited and the anti cipated additional production was about 5 042 tons The hiring of tractors for the reclamation of waste land brought under plough 43 250 acres of waste land and this is expected to bring an dditional production of 10 813 tons Large quantities of nitro genous and phosphatic fertilizers were supplied by the Govern ment to increase the acre yield of food crops The total additional produc ion of rice as a result of this is 35 7 3 tons Attention was given to supply ryots with improved eeds of p ddy and millets

In order to increase the production of indigenous manure the Government took adequate measures for the manufacture of compost manure both in urban and rural centres A two-year plan to control plant pests and diseases at an estimated cost of Rs 5 lakhs out of which Rs 2 ?5 000 will be recovered from the ryots was also worked out Multi purpose co-operative societies were set up for distributing essential agricultural requirements to ryots The well subsidy scheme has so far cost the Government Rs 5 41 12 774 and the number of wells that were dug is 1 07 401 These wells today irrigate about 1 28 418 acres of land resulting in an additional production of 64 560 tons of food grains

Besides these wells 35 000 old irrigation tanks a rich legacy inherited from the Chola and Pandya rulers are being renovated under the tank improvement scheme for which the Government ha sanctioned Rs 10 crores The execution of the scheme will provide an assured supply of water and 1½ lakh tons is the estimat ed additional food production During the year the Government also sanctioned 37 irrigation schemes costing Rs 35 79 lakhs

But adverse seasonal conditions during the last three years upset the plans of the Government The Government was

to give liberal revenue remissions in the areas affected by the cyclone in October 1949 The north east monsoon failed in the year over a wide region and the Government granted remissions on a particularly liberal scale

In Mysore a separate department with a Food Production Commissioner as the head was created to intensify cultivation and to co ordinate the efforts of the several other departments connected with the grow more food campaign A central co-ordination committee consisting of heads of departments was also appointed to examine the food intensification schemes The control of food grains was continued and the harvest order modified abolishing exemption granted to small holders and reducing the allowances to agriculturists The seasonal conditions during the year were not fully satisfactory the yield of crops especially the dry crops being low But the year was considered the best so far as agricultural prices were concerned for producers and middle-men The value of food grains purchased during the year amounted to Rs 1 73 16 799 locally and Rs 5 22 34 652 from outside the State The net deficit to the Government on account of these transactions amounted to Rs 1 09 15 544

Besides the main irrigation works the construction of which was being carried on according to plan many small scale irrigation works were also effected in support of the grow more food drive These were mainly improvements under irrigation cess fund restoration of tanks improvements to canals etc A target of nearly a crore of rupees was provided to complete these short term projects which were expected to supply water facilities to 3 000 acres of fresh land

In Orissa the food drive was directed with the idea of increasing the production of food in which the State was deficit and producing more rice by bringing under cultivation land lying fallow and by increasing the paddy yield as a result of the application of improved agricultural practices The special measures adopted were (1) granting of bonus to cultivators reclaiming and growing food crops on waste land on their own at the rate of Rs 5 per acre (2) execution of irrigation works in areas where up till

now there were no satisfactory sources of supply of water (3) using of better seeds (4) distribution of manure and (5) plant protection schemes All these measures were highly successful The State Government was able to distribute 1 500 tons of ammonium sulphate and 3 200 tons oil cakes as manure for about 42 000 acres of land under paddy and 3 435 tons of ammonium sulphate and 2 5/5 tons of oil cakes for 81 000 acres of land under other crops The plant protection scheme was able to demonstrate the various methods of controlling crop pests and diseases and teaching farmers the use of sprayers and various other prevention methods

The State also gave impetus to the production of sugarcane A sugarcane research station and a scheme for the development of sugarcane cultivation were sanctioned by the Government The scheme came into operation in September 1949 and is for a three-and a half year period In pursuance of the intensive jute cultivation scheme launched by the Indian Central Jute Committee for the purpose of overcoming the shortage of jute in India a scheme for increased production of jute had been started since April 1948 The area under jute was increased to 54 000 acres in 1949-50 from 36 000 acres in 1948-49 The estimated out turn of jute this year will be about 1 51 000 bales The Agriculture Department has also launched a fruit development campaign the object of which is to establish nurseries at various centres for preparation of grafts and their distribution at concessional rates

A two-year plan was drawn up in Rajasthan to augment food production The work included distribution of seeds of superior quality distribution of fertilizers provision of bullocks of good breed exploitation of all the irrigational facilities bringing all the uncultivable land under plough and adoption of better ways of agriculture Among the major irrigation schemes under execution were the Jawai project in Jodhpur division and the Chambal project in Udaipur division The Jawai project will cost the Government Rs 80 lakhs

Saurashtra being mainly an agricultural State the Government devoted its attention to the improvement in agricultural methods and providing more facilities to cultivation More ar a

was brought under cultivation and efforts were made to increase the production per acre Encouragement was given to cultivator to sink new wells the Government giving *taccavi* loans upto Rs 1 200 per well The Government also gave a subsidy of one third of the cost of sinking wells not exceeding Rs 400 per well The success of the scheme can be measured by the fact that ? 500 wells were completed during the year The Government installed 300 new pumping sets and provided mechanical cultivation facilities to farmers The target of additional production during the year was 12 561 tons This target has been exceeded and the total additional production reached was 13 700 tons

Travancore Cochin is one of the foremost deficit areas in the whole of India in respect of food More than 50 per cent of the food materials required for the State has to be made up by exports The main irrigation works undertaken to push up the food drive were the Peechi and Chalakudi projects The Peechi project consists of constructing a dam in the Manali river at its source to benefit about 46 000 acres of land The project was taken up by the Cochin Government before integration It has made rapid progress during the year under review The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1951 The Chalakudi project is expected to bring under cultivation 13 500 acres besides the conversion of single crop land into double crop and providin upplementary water to the land already under cultivation In addition to these projects the Government has completed investigations in respect of various other projects like the Bhoothathan Kettu project and the Vadakl ancheri river valley project

Besides the major irrigation projects a vigorous programme of providing lift irrigation facilities was also undertaken by the Government During the year Government has spent Rs 20 lakhs for lift irrigation of which Rs 5 lakhs were spent on canals and the rest for electrical work An area of approximately 15 000 acres of single crop land has thus been made to yield an addition l crop of paddy the total increased food production being approximately 8 000 tons of rice A number of minor irrigation works like the deepening of tanks wells canals etc was also executed

Government granted subsidies to encourage private elements to take up these small irrigation projects During the year 32 800 cres of fresh land were brought under cultivation yielding about 8 000 tons of paddy and 3 000 tons of other food materials Another scheme which made considerable progress was the reclamation of Vembanad lake About 11 000 acres of land in the Devicolam Peermade area were leased out for cultiva ion Intensive manuring was also resorted to the Government distribut ing to ryots 8 000 tons of manure costing Rs 24 lakhs during August 1949 to February 1950

In U P the Government had concentrated all their energy during the year to make the State self sufficient in food within the specified time limit The total quanti y of food grains required in U P to meet the rationing commitments for the urban popula tion is estimated at seven lakh tons annually In the last financial year the Government had procured about 4 5 lakh tons of good grains In order to achieve self sufficiency U P has therefor to achieve an additional production of at least 2 5 lakh tons Liberal concessions were allowed by the Government during the year for bringing fallow cultivable waste land under the plough *Taccavi* loans amounting to about Rs 4 00 000 were given to the cultivators for reclamation and improvement of land A sum of Rs 12 lakhs was given as interest bearing *taccai* for the purchase of bullocks implements and construction of wells for irrigation

The Agriculture Department was re organized on a functional basis Under the new set up 227 basic seed stores were establish ed at tehsil headquarters in the State Through these seed stores over five lakh maunds of improved seeds were distributed Fou new seed demonstration farms were also opened during the year bringing the total to 31 In the horticultural sec ion of the Agri culture Department over 20 lakh seedlings were rais d and sold to the public at subsidized rates An intensive tree plantation d ive was launched with a view to planting fuel fodder and timber trees besides fruit trees During the year about 9 000 acres were brought under new orchards and about 8 000 acres of old orchards were rejuvenated The Government of India had sanctioned a sweet potato development scheme and for U P a target of

res had been fixed But cultivation in the State exceeded ta get by 5 000 acres

Although U P is not ideally suited for jute cultivation the State has already been able to put 1 000 acres of land under good quality jute A scheme for increasing the area under cotton w s a o launched to help the Centre s drive for self sufficiency in cotton Power cultivation too is rapidly growing in volume In 1936 37 the State Government had only 20 tractors During the year under review the number ro e to 471 The crawler tractors were used both for breaking new land and for the follow up cultivation in the reclamation areas of Tarai Khadar and Jhansi In order to obtain a high yield per acre and reduce the cost of cultivation vigorous efforts were made to increase the productivity of oil by adopting scientific methods of cultivation

An important aspect of the food problem is that of procurement During the year the levy system of procurement which was being followed by the U P Government was replaced by the monopoly procurement system Under this new scheme all the surplus areas were bottled up and the Government was declared the sole purchaser at prescribed rates This new sv tem has resulted in more procurement and has brought about substantial saving in expenditure There is also more effective checking on the quality of food grains as the seller and the producer have for all practical purposes the same facilities as are available in the open market This has also resulted in decreasing the general price level of food grains

In West Bengal the target of additional food production under the self sufficiency plan was 91 500 tons for the year But actuall the Government was able to produce 107 685 tons more as a result of the implementation of the various schemes During the year 162 small irrigation works were executed by the Government and five more by voluntary labour benefiting nearly 13 241 acres and producing an additional yield of 7 456 tons Small tanks numbering about 315 were renovated benefiting 18 000 acres of land Facilities for lift irrigation were also provided In the State there are about 1 4 million acres of cultivable waste land mostly in

small blocks and scattered With ten departmental tractors 3 370 acres were reclaimed during the year and private tractors have reclaimed another 5 000 acres Plant protection schemes were also a great success particularly on paddy and potato crops

Chemical fertilizers oil cakes bone-meal etc were distributed to the farmers but more stress was made on preparing and making available indigenous manure Large scale production of villag compost was specially encouraged During the year 1 17 000 tons of compost were produced To induce cultivators to take to improved and intensive cultivation award of prizes to the b st paddy and wheat grower in each thana was introduced About 0 709 cultivators participated in the scheme and Rs 2? 000 were awarded as prizes Jute cultivation was given an impetus especially since the problem assumed a special importance in view of the Government of India s attempt to attain self sufficiency in jute

CHAPTER V

Public Health and Prohibition

THE state of public health in India had been an eyesore on the Government ever since it took office It was in 1945 that the Health Survey and Development Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore after a painstaking study submitted detailed proposals for a planned programme of development designed to provide the country with modern health services on a comprehensive scale The Government during the last three years had been trying their best to implement these proposals But because of financial difficulties much of the work remains undone

The Bhore Committee had recommended the setting up of an all India Medical Institute to provide teaching and research facilities of a high order in all the major branches of medicine and of certain allied professions But the idea had to be postponed in view of the heavy cost involved (Rs 5 crores) In the meantime the Government pushed ahead the schemes suggested by the Up grading Committee as the first step A small committee which was constituted to look into the question recommended the up grading of various medical institutions and divided these into three groups the first institutions to be upgraded immediately and the rest after further investigations have been made The first group was taken up and Rs 4 lakhs were spent during the year for the purpose Out of this Rs 3 lakhs went to the Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay for cancer research and Rs 1 lakh to Delhi University for the construction of a hostel for the T B Institute

In Delhi the Government sanctioned provision of 48 additional beds in the Irwin Hospital A scheme for building a nurses home attached to the hospital was also approved Construction

of a new infectious diseases hospital at Kingsway to provide 100 beds was decided upon In pursuance of the Government s decision of starting health centres in the rural areas the construction of a primary health centre in Najafgarh village was also taken up Two mobile dispensaries for the rural areas were sanctioned The Government decided to take over and run the Lady Hardinge Medical College which was exclusively meant for women A committee was appointed to make recommendations for the improvement of the institution for which a budget provision of Rs 16 25 000 was made Besides construction of a separate building for the College of Nursing was also considered In Ajmer establishment of a T B clinic and primary health centres in ten villages and the improvement of existing dispensaries were some of the schemes executed

During the year the World Health Organization made available to India advisory and demonstration services in the field of malaria tuberculosis venereal diseases and maternal and child health Four malaria control demonstration teams have been operating in Mysore Malabar U P and Orissa A V D team was working in Himachal Pradesh demonstrating methods of V D control The maternal and child welfare team started work in Najafgarh near Delhi A poliomyelitis team also visited India during the year The United Nations International Children s Emergency Fund had allocated $750 000 for health programmes for the year Of this $ 443 000 are being utilized for the establishment of three anti T B centres in New Delhi Patna and Trivandrum In addition to this the UNICEF provided equipment and supplies worth $ 150 000 for the WHO malaria teams The B C G teams working in the States were making good progress in the year An effort to further their activities was made when discussions were held recently with the WHO and UNICEF authorities for the expansion of the vaccination programme in India A beginning in this direction was proposed to be made with the training of 60 teams and utilization of their services in all the States under a scheme of joint enterprise aid of the WHO UNICEF and the Government Besides this the WHO and the UNICEF offered 35 fellowships to Indians during the year for higher training in medical and allied subjects

The main features of the health services in Assam during the year under review can be summarised as follows (1) two public health dispensaries and two *kala-azar* treatment centres were started (2) two mobile units for prevention and treatment of *kala azar* in Garo Hills were sanctioned (3) facilities for minor operations were extended to a large number of public health dispensaries (4) propaganda to check hookworm disease was carried on (5) a malaria survey was undertaken in a few malaria infected hill districts (6) two anti malaria centres were opened in Rani and Patharighat (7) the possibility of State-wide epidemic of cholera due to the heavy influx of refugees was checked through mass vaccination (8) two new leprosy centres one at Sarihajan (Mikir Hills) and the other at Badulipara (Sibsagar) were established (9) the B C G vaccination campaign was completed in ten towns (10) eye clinic centres were started in important towns (11) the Assam Kala azar Treatment Act 1949 to prevent treatment of the disease by quacks and other unauthorized practitioners was enforced and (12) increased grants to local boards to cater to the needs of the rural population in the matter of public health services were given

The Government also recognized the need of giving greater facilities to indigenous medicine An Ayurvedic College was established and a um of Rs 50 000 sanctioned with a view to giving encouragement to indigenous medical treatment But practically all the post war schemes of the Public Health Department which were to be initiated had to be abandoned as a measure of economy

In Bihar in pursuance of the general policy to improve facilities in hospitals of mofussil areas Government took over under direct management eight sub divisional hospitals and two women s hospitals With a view to provide adequate medical relief Government sanctioned the purchase of three ambulance cars for Gaya Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur A mobile emergency unit at Patna was also organized with a medical officer and other subordinate staff The Government sanctioned 10 beds for T B patients in four sub divisional hospitals A non recurring grant of Rs 5 42 450 for purchase of equipment and stores Rs 50 000 for purchase of blankets and Rs 2 71 400 for buying X ray equip-

ment were also made With a view to provide better facilities at the Darbhanga Medical College Government sanctioned the con struction of four temporary laboratories and a lecture hall cost ing Rs 1 04 176 In the Patna Medical College the number of seats was increased to cope with the increase in demand for doc tors The college was also selected as a centre for post graduate studies in physiology

On the recommendations of the Bhore Committee the Gov ernment sanctioned early in 1949 the health service scheme for the flood affected areas of the Kosi and Kamla rivers at a total cost of Rs 65 10 600 for five years The scheme combines pre ventive and curative measures in the sub-district of Saharsa and includes provision of more hospitals dispensaries and health centres and improvement of conditions in existing ones As an anti leprosy measure the opening of a leprosy centre each at Ranchi Jamshedpur and Fatehpur was considered by the Gov ernment The State public health staff was considerably streng thened and arrangements made for the health examination of students in schools and labourers in mines and factories A cheme of eradication of plague through cynogas operation was also exe cuted Reserve health units were constituted to take up health and anti-epidemic work wherever required A comprehensive Public Health Bill for the State is on the legislative anvil An idea of the State s achievements can be realized from the fact that while ex penditure in the department in 1945-46 was Rs 47 52 867 it was something more than double during the year under review

In Bombay the Government opened two forest dispensaries in Kanara district and also sanctioned payment of grants to Ayur vedic and Unani dispensaries maintained by district boards and municipalities With a view to obtain more medical men to work as subsidized medical practitioners in rural areas the age limit for the appointment of such practitioners was increased from 30 to 35 years Cottage hospitals were started in the districts of Ahmed abad Poona Sirsi Kanara Ratnagiri Ahmednagar and Kaira Three mobile hospitals were also sanctioned They are to be equip ped for the treatment of infectious diseases like cholera and plague Tents were provided for housing the wards and staff,

two ambulances attached to each hospital to bring cases from surrounding areas for treatment So far these hospitals have done useful work Seven mobile units for concentrating anti epidemic measures in highly infected areas were also sanctioned Carrying of mass inoculations and vaccination disinfection of premises and water supplies D D T operations and maintenance of sanitation at fairs were some of the duties carried out by these units

Leprosy relief was also afforded by grants to several clinics maintained by private bodies A full time paid officer who is to survey and plan the work for providing relief to persons suffering from leprosy and an honorary propaganda officer were appointed. An increase of 150 to 200 beds in the Kondhwa Leprosy Hospital, Poona was ordered and the Government took over the Anasuya Leprosy Asylum in Baroda and another such colony in Kolhapur The Government started a T B hospital at Aundh with an accommodation of 125 beds to start with The B C G vaccination scheme was also in execution Measures were adopted to encourage nursing and to improve the service conditions of nurses More amenities for the nursing staff were provided and the staff increased in certain hospitals A scheme of training of nurses was also provided in the civil hospital at Belgaum During the year the Government amended the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act 1938 to provide for a revised constitution for the Board of Ayurveda and Unani systems and also a Faculty of Ayurveda and Unani Another important achievement was the Government decision to participate in the scheme for the establishment of a State company for the manufacture of penicillin in India

In Jammu and Kashmir the strain to which the Public Health Department was put can be measured frrm the fact that over one and a half lakh refugees had to be treated for various diseases and injuries inflicted upon them by the atrocities of the raiders and about two lakh vaccination injections and inoculations given to keep them immune from various epidemics Al lthis had to be done over and above the normal work of the hospitals in the State As a result of setting up of an isolation hospital and epidemiological laboratory the mortality figures appear to have dwindled during the year A B C G vaccination scheme was also introduc

ed and a campaign started to register the cases of T B in the State

Malaria control measures made good progress in Madhya Pradesh where five anti malaria units were working on it steadily Regarding leprosy the construction of a new sanatorium near Amraoti was being carried on Survey and investigation of water supply and drainage needs to many towns in the State was con ducted and schemes formulated were being implemented The construction of the temporary medical college in reconditioned war hostels for teaching anatomy and physiology was completed Additions and alterations were conducted to the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur and a new mobile eye dispensary started to tour the vil lages and treat people for eye diseases

In view of the paucity of medical personnel in Madras the question of reviving the Madura Medical College was taken up for consideration The number of admission to the three Govern ment colleges in the State was also increased It was decided to open a separate dental department attached to the Madras Medi cal College and General Hospital for starting a B D S course The question of reorganizing the medical libraries attached to the medical colleges in the State was under the consideration of the Government In view of the proposals of the Surgeon General to implement the post war development schemes for the improve-ment and reconstruction of the district and taluk hospitals it was decided to carry out these schemes as soon as addit onal hands were available to man the hospitals It was also decided to pro vide these hospitals with equipment for work in medicine sur gery and obstetrics together with diagnostic and other facilities including X ray A new headquarters hospital at Trichy was constructed at a cost of Rs 26 lakhs The Government has also approved schemes for improvements and electrification of cer tain taluk hospitals

A very important item of preventive work which the Gov ernment was implementing during the year was the eradication of common diseases like malaria filariasis cholera small pox etc Scores of anti malaria and anti filariasis schemes using modern equipment were in operation in the State The cost of these schemes to the Government exchequer was over Rs 13 lakhs A novel rural health service scheme was also under operation in

the State This was the village vaidya scheme Under this scheme village vaidyas were selected and given training for six months in medical and public health work and sent to the different villages in the State But considering the vastness of the problem of affording medical relief to the villagers on allopathic lines the State Government decided to lend all support to Ayurveda Rural dispensaries in Indian medicine have been opened in a number of places in the State These dispensaries were subsidized by the Government

There was a general expansion of the medical and public health departments in Mysore during the year to provide better facilities for the people by way of additional buildings equipment etc Besides expansion of medical relief in rural areas was specially pushed through A T B survey was completed in Mysore City and the question of undertaking a similar survey in Bangalore was under consideration A mass radiography apparatus was installed in the Victoria Hospital Bangalore and three mobile vans distributed in districts to serve as mobile dispensaries Anti malaria work and health propaganda was also undertaken on a wide scale

There are at present one medical college 339 hospitals and dispensaries one Ayurvedic College and 42 Ayurvedic dispensaries and one T B sanatorium functioning in Orissa. A condensed M B course was introduced in the one medical college in the State for affording facilities to licentiates to qualify themselves for the M B B S degree A midwifery training school was established at Behrampore and midwiftry and child welfare centres opened at four places The district headquarters hospitals were taken over by the Government and steps taken to provide these institutions with efficient and adequate staff and equipment. An infectious diseases hospital was started at Puri and 25 beds added to the T B hospital opened at Uditnarayanpur in Kalahandi district Substantial Government grants were also made for the control of leprosy and venereal diseases The WHO anti malarial team and the B C G vaccination scheme made good progress during the year

In the Punjab the Glancy Medical College Amritsar the only medical college in the State was equipped with the latest

scientific apparatus A new pathology block was also added to the college Four Government teams were trained in B C G vaccination by the Danish Red Cross and the UNICEF and these teams toured the districts and continued anti T B measures. Twenty rural and 17 subsidized dispensaries were decided to be started to supplement the existing dispensarie in the rural areas thus reaching the target fixed in 1925 of having one dispensary for an average area of 150 sq miles and 30 000 population For affording better relief in urban areas civil hospitals at Jullundur and Karnal were modernized by providing the latest instruments and appliances of the value of one lakh of rupees Besides physicians surgeons experts in X ray and blood transfusion and adequate nursing personnel were employed in the hospitals

As a result of the new set up in Rajasthan the Medical and Public Health Departments were amalgamated and brought under one control Apart from benefiting and affording greater facilities to the public it was thought that i was likely to result in the curtailment of expenditure and ensure better service to the rural folk The Public Health Committee which was entrusted with the work of revising health laws prevalent in different units has submitted proposals which are under consideration of the Government.

Direct encouragement to Ayurvedic system of medicine was provided by the grant of financial aid aimed at increasing existing facilities in various parts of Rajasthan. Schemes drawn up by the former Governments were implemented An up to-date machine was fitted at the Government Pharmacy Udaipur A sum of Rs 60 000 was sanctioned for the opening of new Ayurvedic dispensaries in Jagir areas of former Rajasthan and to bring the existing ones on par with those of the non Jagir areas.

In Saurashtra the administration of health services was brought up to date and several schemes for improvement were put forward These schemes were of two categories (1) improving equipment in hospitals and (2) research into the causes of the disease affecting wide areas and steps to eradicate them The Government conducted a filaria survey in Sorath district and steps

were taken to eradicate filaria from the affected areas in the district The benefit of a malaria campaign was also given to the people in the Gir forest area where the disease used to assume an epidemic form every year Special arrangements were also made to keep in readiness teams to fight the outbreak of any epidemic Prompt services were rendered during the year to Vasamad and Amanar areas where cholera had broken out all of a sudden Immediate action of the Government localized the epidemic There was also epidemic of acute poliomyelitics A clinic was opened at Rajkot and Jamnagar to give prompt treatment to the suffering patients The B C G vaccination scheme was also under operation during the year Rural medical relief was arranged by providing medical boxes in villages

Before integration there were 43 hospitals and 137 dispensaries in Travancore and Cochin together After integration Government dispensaries have been opened in 4 places and in 4 more places dispensaries have been sanctioned The Government has appointed an expert committee to prepare a scheme for the opening of grant in aid dispensaries in the State and it is proposed to open new dispensaries only on receipt of recommedations of the committee One of the important programmes of the Government in respect of public health was to tackle the problem of T B With this end in view Government has taken steps already to intensify the campaign of B C G vaccination The opening of a sanatorium at Mulakunnathukavu was a scheme designed as early as 1946 and the construction of the sanatorium which can accommodate 150 patients was started in 1949 The work is rapidly progressing and it is hoped that the sanatorium will be opened shortly

The construction of a building for the proposed Medical College at Trivandrum costing 54 lakhs has already commenced and is making steady progress The hospital for the nurses and the nursing school are nearing completion and will be opened in July 1951 Another hospital at Ulloor costing about 17 lakhs is under construction It is proposed to have a maternity ward also attached to this hospital The Government has decided to arrange for X ray facilities in the various hospitals of the State One X ray plant has

ε ready arrived for he Quilon hospital and arrangements are b ing made to install the same It is proposed to start health unit centres for the prevention of infectious diseases the welfare of children and medical inspection and health education These units will serve as a training centre for field officers working under the Public Health Department

There was satisfactory progress in U P in improving and expanding medical and public health services during the year under review The opening of new rural dispensaries continued to receive top attention Out of 500 new dispensaries which were proposed to be established during the next 5 years i e before 1954 55 150 dispensaries have already been established and 20 more are hoped to be started soon Eighteen women s and 4 other hospitals were provincialized during the year Fifty rural indigenous dispensaries were also started Considerable improvements were made in hospital buildings to provide more accommodation and facilities for better treatment The Bhowli sanatorium was also improved considerably

A scheme of B C G vaccination against T B was started during the year and mass inoculations were carried out in some of the big towns The number of teams giving these inoculations was raised to 9 with the intention of carrying out a mass inoculation programme throughout the State A trained *dai* has been sanctioned for each of the 200 maternity centres in the rural areas and grants to the extent of Rs 10 000 were sanctioned for running urban maternity centres

It was proposed to establish an Industrial Health Organization at Kanpur for the purpose of investigating the diseases from which factory workers generally suffered and to suggest remedies for their control and eradication The scheme of constructing infectious diseases blocks in the premises of 36 district hospitals had to be suspended because of diversion of material for grow more food campaign but 20 such blocks had already been constructed during the period under review Besides the State Government also gave a grant of Rs ? 43 000 to the Municipal Board Allahabad for the construction of an infectious diseases hospital at Alppibagh camping ground in addition to the contemplated grant of Rs 20 000 for the purchase of equipment for this hospital

During the period under review, the State Government initiated a legislation to ensure purity in food stuffs The Pure Food Bill as it is called has since been passed by the Legislative Assembly This legislation seeks to give powers to the State to prohibit the import export production manufacture and sale of any specific article of food except under a licence for which a prescribed fee is contemplated

The Government continued to make all possible efforts for the development of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment The number of State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries rose during the year to 442 and action was taken to establish 16 more such dispensaries Suitable non recurring grants continued to be sanctioned to deserving Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and practitioners with a view to encourage them For the manufacture of genuine Ayurvedic and Unani medicines a State Pharmacy was established at Lucknow A degree course in Ayurveda was instituted at Lucknow University and a grant of Rs 88 400 given towards the maintenance of the college Grants totalling Rs 3 60 000 have also been sanctioned to the Ayurvedic and Unani colleges affiliated to the Board and other university colleges teaching the subjects With a view to raise the standard of the existing Ayurvedic and Unani colleges an expert committee has been established The Committee is expected to submit its report soon

In West Bengal 35 health centres in the rural areas were established for ensuring better health of the people Additional beds were provided in many of the leading hospitals while improvements made in others Special steps were also taken for increasing beds for T B patients and a new tuberculosis hospital for 400 beds opened A 500 bed leprosy hospital at Gouripur has been completed A B C G vaccination campaign with seven teams has been operating in the State This number was proposed to be increased to 12 For medical education the Campbell School was upgraded Similarly two non State medical schools were amalgamated and upgraded The licentiate course was abolished and the Calcutta Medical College was made to work in two shifts to accommodate a larger number of students

Prohibition

The Congress was committed to prohibition and had in fact adopted it as an important part of its constructive programme Ever since the first Congress Ministries were formed in the provinces before the last war it was one of those experiments anxiously waited to be carried out as soon as the Governments were in a position to do so But as a result of the financial difficulties resulting from the war and partition many State Governments were unable to push forward this reform with the same speed with which they wanted to implement it

Madras was the first State to go completely dry in the country the last stage in the State s prohibition scheme being reached even during the second year of freedom The one year s working of the reform during the year under review showed how it was a blessing to many a poor family and how it had been welcomed by the villagers to whom it had brought happiness and prosperity The work of enforcing prohibition was gradually transferred from the Excise department to the Police During the year an inquiry into the socio-economic effects of prohibition was conducted by a team of economic investigators The ameliorative schemes launched in the wake of prohibition were continued and were fully utilized while the task of finding employment to ex tappers was pursued with commendable results Unaccustomed to agricultural labour and unwilling to serve as coolies many of these tappers had suffered greatly Taking into account this unhappy state of affairs the Government permitted tapping of palmyra trees for sweet juice and its conversion into jaggery *Bona fide* tappers were issued licences and as a result of this many co operative jaggery manufacturing societies have cropped up all over the State

Bombay was the second State to go totally dry in the country A four year plan of complete prohibition had been launched in the State in 1946 soon after the present Congress Ministry had assumed office In 1949 the Bombay Prohibition Act was passed by the legislature bringing into force total prohibition in the State by April 1950 The Act explains in simple language the aims of prohibition and clarifies the law relating to import export possession

consumption and use of liquors and intoxicants in the State For the implementation of the Act prohibition committees were set up in the districts and Prohibition Home Guards formed Nira centres were opened in the State and hotels canteens and individuals given licences to sell nira at their establishments under the direct Government supervision and according to the rules framed by the Government In the first two months after its implementation total prohibition was being followed successfully in the State

Prohibition was first introduced in Mysore in 1938 as an experimental measures in certain parts of Channapatna and Ramnagar taluks and gradually extended to the whole of both the taluks by June 1947 Liquor shops in Panagada and Molkalamuru taluks were also closed from January 1 1947 to help the Madras Government in its prohibition policy But the progress achieved during 1938 1947 was however small In order to achieve better results the Government decided to give up the scheme of progressive reduction in shops and supplies in favour of complete prohibition by districts Kolar Tumkur and Chitaldrug were accordingly declared dry from July 1 1948 and Chickmaglur and Shimoga from July 1 1949 During the year various measures to minimize the drink evil such as enhancement of duty and licence fee reduction in the strength of spirits shifting of shops from thickly populated areas etc were undertaken

In Travancore—Cochin the Government had accepted prohibition as a declared policy There are already 11 taluks in the State where total prohibition is in existence During the year the Government decided to extend it to more taluks Various ameliorative measures were also adopted by the Government to help the tappers and others employed in the drink trade

In U P total prohibition was originally introduced in the seven districts of Budaun Etach Farrukhabad Jaunpur Mainpuri Pratapgarh and Sultanpur in 1947 In the next year it was extended to the adjoining districts of Kanpur and Unnao Last year it was extended to two more districts Fatehpur and Rae Bareli thus bringing into existence a large prohibition block of 11 districts It has also been enforced at the religious centres of

Hardwar Rishikesh and Brindaban For financial reasons it was decided not to extend the scheme immediately to other districts but special provision was made in the budget for checking illicit distillation, preventing smuggling of drugs into the State and for intensified propaganda and publicity to check the drink evil.

CHAI TI'R VI

Localself-Goveınment Rural Development

THE most salient characteristic of India s ancient economic order was the existence of a self sufficient flourishing village community with the village panchayat as its hub The e panchayats were in existence right from pre historic days to the time of th advent of the English but they suffered a serious s t back as a result of British rule The one aim of the Congress Governments was to resuscitate these tiny units of village democracy and through them achieve an all round mprovement in the rural conditions in the country A survey of the activities of the State Governments in this respect will reveal the measures taken by them to promote this object in view

In Assam the rural development plan as envisaged in the Assam Rural Panchayat Act 1949 was launched in the second year of freedom During that year 15 panchayats were established The scheme was considered to be the pivot of all other schemes directed towards the uplift of the villages The Government felt that the third year of freedom would mark the extension of the plan to more areas But unfortunately the post war grant under that head having been reduced to Rs 10 73 000 as against the budget amount of Rs 17 74 000 the plan could not be pushed forward with the same amount of success as in previous years

In Bihar the Panchayat Raj Act was passed in 1947 but enforced in 1949 The Act aimed at the reorganization of village life on the model of ancient village republics and differed from that of other States in many respects It was decided to enforce the Act in the State gradually by organizing 25 panchayats only in each sub-division as the first step During the last two years, 1 895 such panchayats were organized in the State and elections

completed in 395 of them On the whole the working of the Act had been a great success in the year under review As far as other local self government measures are concerned a comprehensive bill for overhauling the existing Municipal Act was under examination A Bill named the Patna Corporation Bill to improve the municipal administration of Patna was also under Government consideration To provide for better sanitary amenities and convenience to the citizens of towns a bill named the Bihar Town Improvement Trust Bill was proposed and introduced in the Assembly Substantial financial assistance was also given by the Government to municipalities for improving their water supply and drainage systems the maintenance of roads and for construction of dwelling houses for Harijans A great step was also taken by Government in making these bodies more democratic by introducing adult franchise

In Bombay the District Municipal Act 1901 the Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 the Local Boards Act 1923 and the Panchayat Act 1933 were amended for making provision for adult franchis The district local boards in the former Indian States now merged with Bombay were dissolved and reconstituted The panchayat movement recorded considerable progress The Government decided to establish a panchayat for every village with a population of 1 000 and over By the end of January 1950 the number of such panchayats stood at 3 500 They have been now empowered to exercise control over Government properties like open sites waste land vacant land grazing land etc under the jurisdiction of the Revenue department

The scheme of Greater Bombay received further progress during the year An extensive suburban area was included in the Corporation and common amenities of water supply and medical relief extended The Bombay Municipal (Extension of Limits) Act 1950 and the Greater Bombay Laws were accordingly enacted The Provincial Municipal Corporations Act 1950 was also passed to establish municipal corporations in Poona Ahmedabad and other cities The Poona corporation came into existence from February 15 1950 and the Ahmedabad one subsequently

corporations facilitated a unified and progressive municipal administration in suburban and other areas served by separate municipalities before and also helped the expansion and development of the important cities in every sphere of activity

In Jammu and Kashmir self governing institutions were introduced in rural areas by throwing open the posts of village officials lambardars and zaildars to elections on the basis of adult franchise and constituting tehsil and district councils Every tehsil and district was provided with a council which acted in a supervisory and advisory capacity vis a vis the district and tehsil administration

The decentralized local administration system which was introduced in Madhya Pradesh during the second year of freedom made rapid progress during the year under review thus making the Janapad tehsil the centre and pivot of the administrative machinery in the State On July 1 1950 57 such major janapads were made autonomous centres by transferring to them most of the functions now discharged by the district administration Below the tehsil level the gram panchayats were made the machinery of administration In the last two years 5 194 panchayats have been organized in the State and 4 500 more were decided to be started soon A scheme was also evolved to train panchas in constructive work For this 100 instructors were given training at the rural home guards training centre who in turn were expected to train the panchas in sanitation public health agriculture etc

In Madras the passing of the Village Panchayat Act by the legislature marked a new era in village administration Provision was made in the Act for the formation of panchayats for every village with a population of 500 and above on a compulsory basis by the end of 1951 These panchayats will consist of representatives elected by secret ballot Their functions will mainly be to look after construction repair and maintenance of public roads and their lighting construction of proper drains and sanitation and preventive and remedial public health measures The powers bestowed on them according to the Act included administration of civil and criminal justice and registration of documents

The principle of adult franchise wa accepted for elections to all bodies in Rajasthan The delimitation of constituencies on a uitable basis was also decided upon for the whole area Com munal representation was abolished and the work of conducting fresh elections to local bodies marked good progress during the year The Government accepted the policy of setting up a munici pality in every district town having a population of 5 000 or above A draft of a bill for the establishment of panchayats on these lines was also prepared

At the time of the formation of the Saurash ra Union there wer in all 181 statutory and more than 80 semi or non statutory municipalities in the State The first duty of the Government was to bring these varied and crude types of municipal administration into a homogenous one With this end in view the introduction of a uniform municipal legislation embodying all the special features and principles of municipal legislation prevailing in other parts of the country was undertaken The Government promulgated a Gram Panchayat Ordinance as a result of which panchayats were estab lished in several villages in the State Steps were also taken to constitute a central village panchayat board with a view to further organize the village panchayats

The panchayat raj was inaugurated in U P on August 15 1949 This advent of real freedom to the villages was celebrated by them throughout the State This revival meant not only the resto ration of the pancha to his old position but an all round decentrali zation of power in the hands of the villagers In 8 100 *panchayati adalats* they have th ir courts to decide petty cases that entailed formerly waste of thousands of rupees on unnecessary litigation The panchayats derived their power from the village assembly comprising all adults in the village which was ultimately re pon sible for the general economic social and political development of the villages

During the year the Government established 207 model vil lage assemblies one in each tehsil of every district A 16-point constructive programme was chalked out for every vill assembly Arrangements were also made to establish a f

ghar consisting of a reading room a library and a stock of useful medicines for ordinary use It was also decided to publish a fort n ghtly magazine which each village assembly and *panchayati adalat* had to purchase During the year the working of the panchayat raj gave every sign of satisfaction and encouraging proof of the sound ness of the scheme The panchayats when once they got their self governing rights were over zealous to promote activities of public welfare A panchayat in Dehra Dun village set an example of self help by building a four mile long canal which now provides irriga tion facilities to nearly 5 000 acres of land Other achievements by panchayats in other fields in the districts were also recorded during the year

In West Bengal 35 panchayats were established during the year The Government has formulated a plan to establish 500 panchayats in 1950 51 These panchayats were expected to look after adult education construction of roads excavation of tanks etc The Cal cutta Corporation was under supersession ever since March, 1948 The Government after carefully considering the recommendations of the Investigation Commission took necessary measures to effect the desired changes in the constitutions of the Corporation and hold an election at an early date

Rural Development

The rural development scheme in Assam mainly rested on the co operative movement which was given a good impetus by the Government during the year under review The co-op rative trading movement which was started in the State in 1948 was consolidated and the structure put on a firm basis During the year it showed an appreciable increase in membership share capital and volume of business During the period as many as 987 trading co-operatives and 21 central co-operatives with a total membership of about 35 00 000 and capital investment of Rs 26 00 000 were functioning In the beginning the co operatives were dealing with textiles but gradually they included in their activities other necessaries of life as well Besides the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd the Assam Co-operative Ltd and the

industrial co operatives all these institutions gave sufficient impetus to the co operative movement in the State Moreover a organize co-operatives in hill areas in the State which were till organize co-operative in hill areas in the State which were till now neglected

In Bihar the success of the village panchayats gave a stupendous impetus to the rural development plan Schemes of village cleanliness sanitation repair of roads etc were under operation in the State Besides the co-operative movement and village industries scheme received sufficient encouragement from the Government The total number of co-operatives of all types rose from 5 995 in 1946 to 8 735 in the year under review Multi purpose societies were organized and credit societies converted into multi purpose organizations The State Aid to Industrie Act 1930 was amended to give greater facilit es of financial a sistance to small scale cottage industries The Government also sanctioned a khadi production scheme and a sum of Rs 1 200 000 allotted for the Khadi Samiti to train 250 persons in nine months in the art of spinning weaving and social work

The Bombay Government gave good support to the village industries by assisting in the establishment of indutsrial co-operatives in villages The number of such co-operatives at the end of 1949 50 was 591 The village industries which have been so far organized on this basis were fishing bee keeping oil ghanies cane and bamboo works tanning and leather work etc Three district industrial co operative banks were organized to assist in the financing of cottage industries A scheme visualizing th organization of 112 farming societies in the course of five years was also sanctioned The integrated rural development scheme known as the Sarvodaya scheme was also given sufficient encouragement The plan has been executed already in 13 districts in the State

In Jammu and Kashmir the co-operative movement was introduced to bring within its fold all the activities of the vi lage There are at present 300 multi purpose societies which a the distribution of necessaries of life in the villages. C

induscos were also organized for finding a ready market for Kashmir arts and crafts. For the introduction of joint farming and joint village management co operative collective farming societies were organized

The Madhya Pradesh government gave encouragement to the co-operative and village industries schemes during the year There are at present 1 561 primary credit societies in the State Besides multi purpose societies co-operative farming societies and rehabilitation colony farming societies were organized Government support and assistance was also given to the oil ghani khadi and other village industries

The villages in Madras underwent a silent change with the implementation of the rural reconstruction sch me The Government introduced during the year a scheme to revive the dying village industries like oil pressing and rice pounding and to make the villages self sufficient in their daily requirements The firka development scheme was worked out successfully and it was extended to more rural areas Co-operative activities in the villages were increased Rural electrification schemes were sanctioned under the firka development scheme These schemes will involve an expenditure of over Rs 40 lakhs and will supply power for agriculture industrial and domestic purposes in rural areas

In Mysore the rural development department formed several taluk district and central committees and many multi purpose societies A separate department with a commissioner for rural development at its head was also formed A fund called the Rural Development Fund was constituted The grants which were till now allotted for rural development work will be transferred to this fund The creation of the fund has obviated the lapsing of grants and has facilitated the utilization of the unspent balance

In Rajasthan more than 200 new co-operative societies were formed They included multi purpose and credit societies and societies for house building marketing and sheep rearing Other schemes of village reconstruction and development were also pushed forward

The Government o Saurashtra adopted a Co-operative Societies Act to encourage co-operation in the State Special training

classes in co-operation were conducted in each district In April 1948 there were only 218 co operative credit societies in the St te but by the end of June 1950 508 societies were working Available figures indicate that during the year co operative so cieties dealt in goods worth more than Rs 5? lakhs out of which nearly Rs 8 lakhs worth of goods were non controlled commodities An Industrial Co operative Association was also formed with an authorized capital of Rs 10 lakhs Government agreed to subscribe 5 per cent of its capital

In Travancore-Cochin at present there are ? 650 co operative societies with a membership of 350 000 out of which more than 50 per cent are agricultural societies The Government started an aided co-operative college The Central Cottage Industries Society did a good amount of work in popularizing the products of cottage industries for which the State has been famous throughout the country

The U P Government made a new approach to solve the problems of rural reconstruction by starting nea ly two years ago pilot development project in Etawah district A recent re view of this experiment showed that it had a wide spread effect in educating the villager and broadening his mental horizon As a first step 64 villages were taken for experiment in the Mahewa tehsil covering a population of approximately 0 000 people the number later being extended to a block of 97 villages during the year under report The problem was tackled on wo planes human and physical The first was concerned with the broadening of the mental horizon of the villager and the other dealt with his land tools and surroundings The method of approach was mainly educative and persuasive

The programme has so far included introduction of improved agriculture and animal husbandry practices and a scheme of pub lic health and education The value of better seed better manure and increased efficiency was also demonstrated to the cultivators Efforts were made to improve cottage industries existing in the area The succe s achieved in the pilot project in Etawah en couraged the Government to extend the scheme to Gorakhpur and Deoria districts Co operation was also given encouragement

the Government The total number of co operative societies in the State increased from 21 875 in 1946 to 37 100 during the year with a membership of over 2 500 000

In West Bengal also the number of co-operative societies rose from 50 to 1 500 Government gave Rs 1 20 000 to these societies Twenty one societies were appointed district procurement agents and business loans to the extent of Rs 1 063 000 were granted to them besides house-building loans of Rs 297 000 The Government also gave encouragement to cottage industries weavers co-operatives wool co operatives and refugee artisan co-operatives by giving them loans

CHAPTER VII

Uplift of Backward Classes

THE tribal scheduled and backward clas es form a considerable part of the population of the State of Assam The Govern ment had recognized the need of developing them economically and educationally So whether in the matter of extending edu cational facilities special scholarships medical aid or preferential treatment in Government appointments the State Government generously considered their case according to the available resources In the hill areas the important feature was that during the year steps were taken to implement the sixth schedule in the Indian Constitution A separate secretariat was set up to deal with the six hill districts where district advisory councils except in one were formed In the north frontier agency the development plan under the Governor s direct responsibility was in progress and the Government extended their full assistance in the matter of education roads hospitals etc

In Bihar about Rs 75 lakhs were spent on special measures undertaken for the benefit of the backward classes during 1949 50 The scheme of opening grain golas in aboriginal areas which had proved a great boon to the aborigines in preventing their economic exploitation by money lenders was continued During the year 100 college stipends and 1 565 school stipends were awarded to aboriginal students for which a provision of Rs 2 85 000 was ear marked in the budget So far 12 hostels have been constructed for them and 35 hostels housed in hired buildings Several new schools were started in these areas and a sum of Rs 2 86 000 was provided in the budget for the continuance of this scheme In addition to what the welfare department of the Government had been doing for the uplift of the Adibasis the Adimajati Seva Mandal and the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal which are substan tially financed by Government have also been doing valuable work in accordance with Thakkar Bapa s scheme of tribal welfare There are 209 schools and 13 hostels conducted by the Adimaj

Seva Mandal and 32 schools and 3 hostels by the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal A total grant of Rs 2 85 998 was sanctioned by Government during the year for these bodies To provide aboriginals with subsidiary occupation a scheme was introduced for popularizing hand spinning and hand weaving in the districts of Ranchi Hazaribagh Singhbhum Manbhum and Santhal Parganas at a total annual cost of Rs 1 72 500

Besides four divisional Harijan welfare officers and 18 district Harijan welfare officers were working in the State trying to help the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and to attend to their needs in various directions Educational facilities such as stipends book grants grants for the payment of university fees etc were allowed to Harijan students at a total cost of Rs 2 35 170 A scheme for the training of 25 Harijan girls at Nibaran Ashram Ranchi was sanctioned for a period of 2 years at a total estimated cost of Rs 15 147 Hostel facilities were provided for Harijan students at a number of places and efforts made to extend this facility as far as possible The Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh was helped by the Government to take up in right earnest the organization of co-operative credit societies for municipal sweepers Debts of Harijans and sweepers in a number of municipalities were wiped out and the scheme has proved highly beneficial Loans worth Rs 19 600 (up to a maximum of Rs 500 in each case) for the development of cottage industries were advanced to Harijans Besides a total sum of Rs 16 000 was also allotted for petty grants for Harijan uplift The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act 1949 the provisions of which were calculated to remove almost all the civil disabilities from which Harijans have suffered for centuries received the assent of the Governor during the year

Another important development was the appointment by the Government of a committee with Shri A V Thakkar as chairman for making an inquiry into the present conditions of the Harijans and suggesting a 5 year plan for their uplift The committee has made some interim recommendations which are under the consideration of the Government Besides help was also given to backward Muslims for their educational and economic improvement

In Bombay September 25 1949 was celebrated as the first Harijan Day wi h a drive for eradicating untouchability in the State In order to make the Bombay Devadasis Protection Act 1934 more effective in practice the Government amended it by making offences under the Act cognizable The merger of several St tes—a number of these States being predominantly inhabited by backward communities—has created many new problems A committee was ppointed to inquire into he conditions of backward classes in these merged areas The staff of the backward class department was strengthened with appointments of four additional posts of welfare officers The number of scholarship in secondary chools for backward cl ss children was raised from 270 sets to 42 sets Grants to the backward class hostels maintained by voluntary agencies were increased by 25 per cent Special grants were also paid to such hos els towards the pay and allowances of qualified superintendents entertained by them Committees were appointed to inquire into the conditions of scavengers in the State and also to suggest ways and means for the rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes

There are about 45 lakhs of aborigines in Madhya Prade h who constitute a fifth of the population of the S te and about one-eighth of the entire aboriginal population in India The backward area welfare scheme wa worked with satisfactory results in regard to medical relief communication water supply education and economic improvement About 363 primary schools were opened with 35 605 students Seventy seven multi purpose co operative societies were also established Besides *lokasl alas* and khadi centres were started in different places where spinning nd weaving tailoring carpentry oil extraction etc were taught Medicine chests containing simple household rem dies were distributed in large numbers from 438 centres and mobile vans arranged to tour the areas and give talks and show films of educative or health interest Thus the efforts of the Government in this field were directed to bring to these long neglected and poverty stricken original inhabitants of the State the benefits health education and material well being which are the f mental rights of the [illegible] of free India

The Madras Government was incurring a steadily increasing expenditure on the uplift of Harijans Having realized that educational advancement was the forerunner of all progress Government has paid special attention to the provision of educational facilities to the backward communities In 1949 50 the number of lower elementary labour schools in the State was 1,232 In these schools 87 224 pupils were receiving instruction and Rs 5 4 lakhs were distributed as scholarships to 13 978 students during the same year In the matter of boarding grants to hostels also there has been an enormous increase in expenditure In addition to 325 private hostels Government ran 13 hostels for boarding Harijan students They have spent over 11 39 lakhs as grants and maintenance charges of these hostels

House sites were provided by the assignment of waste or *poramboke* land at the disposal of Government free of cost to landless Harijans or by the acquisition of private land when suitable Government land was not available The 30th of every month is being celebrated in the State as Harijan Day to focus the attention of the public and popularize the laws enacted for Harijan welfare and progress Madras also took the lead in recognizing the need for social work among women by women themselves and the department of women s welfare the only one of its kind run by a Government in India has proved its worth and has come to stay

There are about 28 42 865 Adibasis in Orissa who form more than 25 48 per cent of the total population of the State A number of measures were adopted for their uplift during the year Opening of residential schools and sevashrams training welfare workers children s night schools and distribution of common drugs were some of the things done by the Government in this direction Besides 3 000 acres of land illegally taken away from the tribal people by others were restored to the original owners Considerabl areas of forest land were thrown open to Adibasis for cultivation and reclamation The *gothi* system under which hillmen of Ganjam and Koraput were made to work at low wages was abolished

In Saurashtra a separate backward cl s s ection with essistants in all districts advised by backward classes boards was set up to look after the welfare of the p ople Special facilities like remission of fees and scholarshins were given to them About 354 students took advantage of these cholarships emounting to Rs 24 880 Eight cul ural centres were also opened for the benefit of these backward people The Government has fixed the percentage for the recruitment of backward class per sonnel in certain cadres of Government services Attention was also given to the housing and other needs of the backward people

The Travancore-Cochin Government increased considerably the allotment for the advancement of backward communities In the place of Rs 5 lakhs allotted in previous years Govern ment has now allotted 12 lakhs An advisory committee was constituted with non official members of the backward com munities to advise Government in respect of schemes necessary for their welfare One of the most important directions in which Government is helping the backward communities is by providing houses for the homeless 285 houses being sanctioned in March 950 alone for the Travancore area of which 225 have already been constructed In the Cochin area 60 houses were constructed A scheme is also under consideration for the construction of 500 houses costing about Rs 1 50 000 during the current year Three colonies were started afresh It was also proposed to encourage the co-operative movement among the backward communities

With a view to give better representation to the backward communities in higher appointments the Government decided to ppoint suitable candidates from these communities in higher posts and also to exclude Malayans and the Scheduled Castes from retrenchment measures More libraries and night schools were lso sanctioned Schemes for the starting of welfare centres emong Malayans and for the teaching of Hindi were also under consideration. With a view to regulate the grant of among the various sub-castes coming under backward

munities the Government divided the various communities into three groups and specified the benefits to be received by them under the various concessions

It has always been the endeavour of the U P Government to pay special attention to the needs of the backward classes The amount spent in 1945 46 for this purpose was only Rs 6 7 lakhs but it has steadily been increasing since then Besides the existing stipends 157 new ones were sanctioned during the year to Harijans and backward class students studying in colleges and technical schools An additional expenditure of Rs 21 000 was sanctioned for the free supply of text books stationery etc A technical training centre for Harijans was also established as an experimental measure to give training in crafts and minor cottage industries As regards the criminal tribes the Government has under consideration a proposal made by the Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee U P to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act 1924 and replace it by a new legislation The management of the settlements of criminal tribes is being taken over by the Government from private hands

The Removal of Social Disabilities Act passed by the Government to give legal sanction to abolish certain social disabilities from which Harijans and other backward classes were suffering is being vigorously implemented A Harijan Sahayak Board has been set up at provincial level and district Harijan Sahayak Associations have been formed to supervise the implementation of the Act and to give all assistance to the backward people for their social and economic uplift Welfare supervisors were appointed in all the districts to ensure co-ordination between different departments concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward classes

The question of ameliorating the social and economic condition of the aboriginals and backward classes living in West Bengal engaged the serious attention of the Government during the year The total number of tribals in West Bengal is 13 56 300 or 6 4 per cent of the total population according to the census report of 1941 A special Ministry for aboriginals and backward classes

was set up in June 1949 A comprehensive programme embracing all aspects of the life of the backward communities—social economic and educational—has been drawn up by the Government and the special Ministry was asked to co ordinate the activities of the different departments of the Government in respect of the implementation of the programme

A sum of Rs 11 58 000 was sanctioned for the promotion of education of the backward people by increasing the number of free primary schools setting up of M E schools and distribution of stipends and other grants for the benefit of the poor deserving students Steps were also taken to open teachers training centres in important areas A large number of social (adult) education centres were also opened with a view to stimulate cultural pursuits and recreational activities Measures were taken for the promotion of cottage industries by the grant of agricultural loans for buying ploughs bullocks seeds etc Increased facilities were afforded to these people for their recruitment in the West Bengal police forces and the armed forces and for appointing them in Government services The special Ministry also pledged itself to the removal of social disabilities of the backward classes by a liberal application of the West Bengal Hindu Social Disabilities Removal Act 1948 enacted by the Government Measures were taken to evoke public interest and to popularize the provisions of the Act

CHAPTER VIII

Transport and Communication

THE main means of transport in India are the railways high ways waterways and airways All these registered remark able progress during the third year of freedom While the transport bottle-neck in the railways eased considerably work on the scheme of national highways recorded good improvement The night air service which was begun in the second year of freedom but had to be suspended during the monsoon period also made progress and has come to stay as a permanent system for the quick transport of men and goods Apart from all these the Indian railways were the subject of some revolutionary changes during the year under review The revision of the con vention separating the railway from the Union finance and taking over of the railways of the Indian States recorded great changes in the working and administration of the whole system Besides the announcement of the scheme of regrouping of railways which was long overdue also brought to light the need for proper economy in the management of India s biggest nationalized enterprise

RAILWAYS

During the year the volume of freight and passenger traffic in the railways tended to increase In the financial year 1949 50 the total wagon loadings on the broad gauge equalled 40 66 483 as compared to 36 36 041 in the previous year On the metre gague it was 20 88 184 as against 19 01 456 in the previous year Because of the substantial improvement in freight traffic it was possible to relinquish gradually the system of regional control of priorities which was operating till then This organization was completely wound up with effect from April 1 1950 As far as passenger traffic was concerned the increase was considerable during the year The number of passengers on Class I railways increased from

1 113 63 to 1 183 44 million in the financial year 1949 50 Passenger journey expressed in passenger mile in all the classes during the year was 37 792 million or an increase of 1 153 million The direct result of this was overcrowding for which relief was afforded by operating additional trains The total train mileage was 8 70 81 000 during the year or 45 67 000 more than in the previous year The improvement in the punctuality in passenger services attained during the previous year was maintained except where special factors adversely affected the condition of working

The new classes introduced with effect from January 1 1949 (Classes I II and III) were not as popular with the travelling public as originally expected and hence the decision was taken to revert to the original four classes with effect from December 1 1949 by putting in Class II (Special) equivalent to but at a fare slightly lower than the old second Later from July 1 1950 the names themselves were changed to the earlier designations of first second intermediate and third Another improvement made was the introduction of Janata expresses (exclusively third class) on six major lines—the E I E P G I P B B and C I S I and O T Railways Improvements in passenger amenities were also carried out on systematic lines

The year witnessed an important addition to the railway system of the Union Partition had cut off rail communication through Union territory with Assam Hence the Assam rail link project was started in December 1948 In spite of formidable difficulties the line was opened for public traffic in January 1950 The other major project which made steady progress during the year was the Chittaranjan Locomotive Manufacturing Works

The finances of the railways continued to be satisfactory during the year the approximate gross traffic earnings during the financial year being Rs 237 71 crores as compared with 215 04 crores for 1948-49 The most important development concerning finance during the period was the separation convention The Constituent Assembly (legislative) had set up a committee to review and redefine the relationship between general and railway

whose recommendations were later approved by the House on December 21 1949 The main features of the revised convention re (1) the tax payer was accorded the status of the sole shareholder in the railway undertaking and guaranteed a dividend of four per cent on the loan capital invested (2) the scope of Reserve Fund was limited to ensure payment of dividend and to bridge budgetary gap (3) a new Development Fund to finance schemes of passenger amenities labour welfare etc started (4) change made in the contribution to the Depreciation Fund in order to counter any tendency towards over capitalization and (5) the loan account separated from the block account

The year also saw the integration of the various State railways thus increasing the total mileage to 33 084 on April 1 1950 But this immediately raised the question of the proper grouping of the railways Accordingly investigations were completed and the tentative plan envisages the welding of the different systems into one co ordinated railway undertaking divided into six major zones the determination of the zones being based on operational efficiency and economic inter dependence

The following are the six zones proposed

I *Northern Railway* — E P Railway the western portion of E I Railway between Lucknow Kanpur and Delhi Saharanpur metre gauge portion of the B B and C I Railway between Agra and Kanpur and the O T Railway west of Chupra

II *Western Railway* — Metre gauge portion of the B B and C I Railway except Kanpur Agra section and the State railways of Saurashtra Jodhpur Bikaner Jaipur Rajasthan and Kutch

III *Central Railway* — Broad gauge section of B B and C I Railway major portion of G I P Railway and Scindia and Dholpur State railways

IV *Southern Railway* — The S I Railway (both broad and metre gauge) major portion (broad gauge) and entire portion (metre gauge) of the M and S M Railway and the entire Mysore State Railway

V *Eastern Ra a)* —The Nizan s Railway portions of the GIP and M and SM Railways and the BN Railway excluding tht coal field area of Bengal and Bihar and Howrah Kharagpur section

VI *Nortl East n Railway* —The E I Railway east of Lucknow Kanpur the coal field area of Bengal and Bihar at present with BN Railway Howrah Kharagpur section OT Railway east of Chupra and the Assam Railway including the A sam rail link and the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

During the year there was a general improvement in the efficiency of the working of the railways which was mainly a tri butable to the cordial relationship between the management and their staff The joint dvisory commit ee consisting of four repre entatives each of the Railway Board and railway labour has been functioning successfully dealing with all problems connected with railway labour

But one of the greatest shocks which the railway administra tion had to face was the series of accidents to passenger and good trains which unfortunately occurred and in quick succession in the early months of 1950 Three of them where human ca ual ties were heavy were traced to sabot ge Consequently prompt measures were taken in order to ensure safety of travel One of hese consists of a mechanical device to prevent the removal of ish plates and the other patrolling of open lines with the aid of village organizations

ROADS

The Government of India s five-year programme of construct ing and improving national highways received good attention during the year The scheme was estima ed to cost Rs 450 millions at the present rates Against this works worth roughly Rs 40 millions have been executed during the last three years In the beginning progress was slow owing to want of materials and equipment but just as these difficulties were being got over financial stringency set in and funds had to be cut down drasti cally Yet during the year six works cos ing more than Rs

1 00 000 each and of a total value of Rs 24 00 000 were completed from money provided by the Central Road Fund A site was acquired near Okhla on the Delhi Agra highway for the establishment of a Road Research Institute A Director of Road Research has been appointed and steps taken to recruit a suitable officer for the post of Director of Technical Co ordination

During the year the highest priority was given to building bridges and filling in gaps The outstanding bridge projects completed were the Barakar and Poonpoon bridges on the Grand Trunk Road in Bihar and the provision of a roadway over the Malaviya railway bridge at Banaras on the Grand Trunk Road in U.P The bridges under construction during the year were across the Kathjuri and Kunksl i branches of the Mahanadi near Cuttack on the Banaras Cape Comorin highway and two bridges across the Mahanadi one at Sambalpur and the other at Arang both on the Calcutta Bombay highway

The State Governments went ahead with their own schemes of building minor roads and improving the road transport system in their areas In Assam the policy of nationalization of the bus traffic proceeded a step further during the year with the extension of the State service on the Jorhat Dibrugarh road The total strength of the fleet of buses in operation in these services comes to ten passenger cars five buses 115 goods vehicles 14 luggage vans and four other vehicles The working of the nationalized transport was on the whole satisfactory and has also yielded substantial revenues to the exchequer

In Bihar during the year 750 miles of roads included in the five year post war road development programme were taken over by the Public Works Department from the local bodies A sum of Rs 48 38 677 approximately was spent by the P W D on improvement and Rs 23 80 114 on maintenance of State roads The motor transport system was replanned to meet the new requirements and the State Government accepted the need for nationalization of road transport by gradual stages A scheme was draw and the necessary legislation passed by the lature

Bombay was the first State in which a State transport corporation financed jointly by the Central and State Governments has been established with the object of providing adequate economical and efficient road transport services. The two Governments have agreed that the dividends shall be limited to five per cent and profits in excess shall be used to provide amenities for passengers welfare for employees and for purposes of road development

In Madras the Government Transport Service with its three auxiliary institutions Government automobile workshop Government coach building factory and central stores has been rendering during the year good service to the public The Government maintains at present a fleet of 322 buses including 25 diesel buses which are run on 36 routes covering a total mileage of 175 The total investment on vehicles amounts Rs 53 74 lakhs The average monthly revenue is estimated at Rs 6 81 lakhs and the city service is carrying over two lakh passengers a day

The Mysore nationalized bus services also made good progress during the year The scheme which was under Government consideration since 1945 was actually implemented only in September 1948 The number of buses and routes were increased every year and on January 26 1950 the number of buses on the road were 130 The services radiate and converge on Bangalore and touch several taluk and district headquarters More facilities were also provided to the travelling public by the Government sanctioning 122 additional private bus services in the interior parts of the State

In Rajasthan a comprehensive programme of road development was drawn up on the formation of a unified transport department A sum of Rs 13 45 lakhs for laying out 120 miles of new roads and another Rs 3 73 000 for constructing 714 miles of fair weather roads were also sanctioned. The existing system of transport was examined and it was proposed to gradually do away with the monopoly system which resulted in serious inconveniences to the public The various laws pertaining to road transport were unified and brought on par with the rest of

A schemé of improving existing roads and opening new ones was carried out by the Travancore Cochin Government A non official committee appointed to advise the Government in this respect recommended that works sanctioned for each year must be given full allotment in that year itself instead of spreading it over several years by piece meal allotments It was considered by the Government that the main roads should be bettered considerably by removing the curves and improving the road surface either by concreting or by adopting similar methods Opening of new roads in the High Ranges section was also sanctioned The nationalized transport system recorded good progress during the year More routes were monopolized and express services provided for a through journey between Cochin and Trivandrum There was increase in shottle services also The route mileage and the daily mileage were increased from 500 and 32 000 to 654 and 40 000 respectively during the year serving 2¼ crore passengers With a view to improve the service further Mr A E L Collins of the Nizam s State Railway Transport was invited to suggest suitable recommendations His report was submitted and Government took action on some of the recommendations

The post war development programme in U P had envisaged in the first phase construction of 1 642 miles of metalled roads 5 656 miles of unmetalled and 501 miles of concrete tracks in addition to reconstructing 2 419 miles of local board roads and 4 miles of provincial roads Good progress was made on this scheme during the year The nationalized transport organization also recorded good progress during the period The total number of services operated was 200 and the number of buses 1 250 In addition the U P Roadways have 564 trucks and taxicabs Special efforts were made during the year to build up regional workshops and to effect improvements in the central workshop at Kanpur Servicing stations and depots were also constructed all along the routes

The revised five-year road development in West Bengal envisages construction and improvement of 2 200 miles of roads of different categories at an estimated cost of Rs 27 crores The overall progress of work done during the year was 2 850 lakh c.ft

soiling laid on 190 miles water bound consolidation finished on 150 miles works done with black surface in 34 miles and concrete surface done in 3 5 miles During the year about 500 miles of local bodies roads were also repaired at a cost of about Rs 11 28 lakhs The State-owned bus service in Calcutta made rapid progress during the year

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

As a preliminary to assessing the potentialities of the development of inland water transport in India a detailed questionnaire was sent to all State Governments The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East agreed to arrange for an expert examination of the development of inland water transport in India Mr Otto Popper an expert accordingly arrived in India in February and he was asked to study the possibilities of developing traffic on waterways and to examine the ways of increasing the capacity of existing inland navigation routes He has submitted a preliminary report which is under Government consideration

AVIATION

During 1949 12 air transport companies operated scheduled services Except Air India International Ltd all of them were privately owned and managed Some more scheduled services were also operated during the year While there was only a small increase in the number of passengers the freight increased by 62 per cent and the mails by 210 per cent In 1949 the Licensing Board considered 150 applications for long term licences and granted licences for the operation of 33 routes mostly for ten years In the external service the Air India International s India—UK service was increased from two services a week to three from Octobor 1949 From January 1950 a fortnightly service was in operation from Bombay to Nairobi via Aden

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

During 1949 50 the gross receipts of the P and T department were Rs 336 5 millions of which working expenses were Rs millions During the year owing to the integration of S the department had to take over different postal and tel

munication services which were maintained by the former Indian States Only the local system of Travancore Cochin was not taken over During the year the department issued four kinds of new postage stamps which were widely appreciated by philatelists both in and outside India

The Own Your Phone scheme was introduced during the year in Bombay Calcutta Kanpur Delhi Ahmedabad and Amritsar The intending subscribers deposit an initial amount and in return the subscriber is given a telephone without being required to pay any rental for a period of 20 years By the end of January 1950 over Rs 6 00 000 were collected in Bombay alone The work of telephone rehabilita ion was also extensively carried out Twenty one new exchanges 72 public call offices nine trunk exchanges and 15 three channel carrier systems were installed Besides 24 exchanges were expanded which increased the number of lines to 4 730

ALL INDIA RADIO

The opening of the Calicut station on June 1 1950 completed the first phase of AIR s plan to extend broadcasting facilities to all important linguistic areas It has now a ne work of 21 stations Broadcasting having become a Central subject the radio stations at Mysore Trivandrum Hyderabad and Aurangabad were incorporated in A I R on April 1 1950 Simultaneously plans were taken in hand to improve the technical conditions as well as the quality of the programmes in these stations At present there are 400 000 licensed radio sets in the country This means an increase of nearly 100 per cent since partition The A I R s monthly output was increased by starting new programmes In August 1947 the total monthly output was 5,700 hours By June 1950 it exceeded 9 300 Some of the new features introduced during the year were two way discussions between Delhi and London radio prize play competitions in provincial languages and the additional external service for West Indies

CHAPTER IX

Industries and Power Projects

THE two most salient features of industrial conditions in the country during the third year of freedom were the increase in industrial production and the starting of essential new industries through State initiative and encouragement Where production has not increased as in cotton and jute manufactures it was due to extraneous factors over which the Government had no control The factors which were mainly responsible for the increase in production were the success of the Government measures to relieve the stranglehold which shortage of transport had imposed on the economic life of the country improved relations between employers and workers and better co ordination between one Government department and another especially at the Centre Besides the Government did their utmost during the year to spur industrialists to raise production The budget proposals were framed to create the appropriate climate for capital formation and its investment in productive channels Similarly the foreign investor too was re assured both by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that he need not be afraid of investing in India Thus the results of the Government s efforts in the third year of freedom in industrial production were on the whole very encouraging

The production of cloth and yarn in 1949 was 3 904 million yards and 1 359 million lbs as against 4 319 million yards and 1 447 million lbs in 1948 This fall in production was due to closure of mills as a result of accumulation of stocks and uneconomic working due to mismanagement Several causes brought about the accumulation Pakistan refused to buy cloth and yarn in accordance with the Indo Pakistan agreement and the States could not buy in full the quotas allotted for them The peak in the accumulation of stocks was reached in September 1949 and immediate measures had to be taken to relieve the tension It was decided to allow the mills to sell one third of their stock t

any licensed buyer in the country and a shorter time limit was fixed for State nominees to purchase the remaining two thirds During the year three mills which were closed for one reason or other were opened The Sholapur Mills were taken over by the Government of India the Meenakshi Mills dispute was settled satisfactorily and the mill opened and the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills which were closed because of financial difficulties were opened as a result of Government intervention

As a result of the devaluation of rupee there was an increase in exports of cotton textiles Free export of fine and superfine cloth was permitted and export of handloom also freely allowed The latter step helped the handloom industry which was passin through a difficult period during the year The Government gav other concessions as well to help the industry tide over the crisis During the year ten more mills came into operation with a total spindlage of 107 000 and 19 new mills were in the process of construction

The production of steel in 1949 was about 922 000 as against 854 000 tons in 1948 This shows that during the year under re view there had been a definite increase in the production of iron and steel But what was produced in India was not sufficient to cater to Indian needs and so 400 000 tons of steel had to be import ed The railways and organized industries got their share of the allotment and more steel was supplied for agricultural purposes According to the general policy of the Government to reduce the prices of essential commodities the statutory ceiling prices of all categories of steel v re reduced by Rs 30 per ton from December 1949 The production of steel in the first quarter of 1950 sl owed that during the year there might be a s ill greater increase in production The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs 50 millions to the Steel Corporation of Bengal so as to enable it to increase its produc i n by 700 000 tons

Coal production registered a record of 31 4 million tons in 1949 as against 29 82 million tons in 1948 Transport service also improved during the year so that 27 90 million tons were despatched from collieries as against 25 8 million in 1948 The total raisings and despatches during the first four months of 19 0 were

1 11 02 941 and 84 92 800 tons respectively Coastal shipments increased by 2 00 000 tons Coal exports also increased during the year Australia becoming a regular customer Throughout the period India honoured the trade agreement with Pakistan and supplied her the agreed quantities of coal Investigation for new coal finds were also conducted Madras was conducting investigations regarding lignite deposits in the State Madhya Pradesh decided to undertake the development of the Kamptee fields with the assistance of a private firm The Indian Mining and Construction Company formed by the Central Government in association with a British firm has almost completed the removal of overburdening at the Bokaro colliery It is now engaged in similar work at the Kangali colliery The Government also decided to undertake the prospecting of the Garo Hills coal fields in Assam

There was progressive improvement in the production of cement also during the year the total output rising from 15 60 000 tons in 1948 to 20 60 000 tons in 1949 During the first quarter of 1950 6 50 057 tons were produced This increase in production helped the Central Government to enlarge its quota a their requirements of cement for greater food production and the rehabilitation of displaced persons were steadily growing

The annual requirements of salt in India are estimated to be 2 44 million tons Against this demand production was 1 84 million in 1947 2 27 million in 1948 and two million tons in 1949 Steps were taken during the year to increase production to about 2.5 million tons in the next year The number of crystallization pans were being increased and a washing plant proposed to be installed at Sambhar Lake with a capacity of 2 200 tons a day to improve the quality of salt New salt works are being established in Saurashtra Orissa and on the Contai seaboard of West Bengal On the suggestion of the Indian Standards Institution the minimum purity of 92 per cent is being progressively increased to 96 per cent A research station has already been established at Wadala (Bombay) to investigate problems of salt works and to devise methods for the recovery of by products This research station will work in collaboration with the salt research committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research One of

State owned salt works was attached to this research station as a model factory

In spite of difficulties of obtaining supplies of raw jute from Eastern Pakistan the jute industry maintained production at pre determined levels There was also satisfactory improvement in the production of electric motors transformers electric lamps bicycles refractories sulphuric acid super phosphates and caustic soda The production of paper and newsprint also recorded a good increase during the year An agreement was made with a Swiss firm to assist in establishing a State owned machine tool factory in India The Mysore Government has made available free of cost the greater part of the land required for the factory A factory was also proposed to be established at Asansol for manufacturing dry core paper insulated telephone cables A factory for producing penicillin and sulpha drugs was also under the consideration of the Government The erection of the Sindri factory for producing 1 000 tons of ammonium sulphate per day made good progress in the year The other factory which also turned out a creditable amount of work was the Hindustan Aircraft Limited Bangalore

Another achievement was the housing factory established at Jungpura Delhi to manufacture prefabricated houses Even though it was thought that the factory would be in a position to start work before the end of 1949 various factors contributed to the delay It is now expected that regular production will begin by about the end of August 1950 All factory buildings except the office have been already constructed and most of the machinery has been received The cost of the houses has not been fixed A committee consisting of the Secretary Ministry of Health representatives of the Ministries of Finance Labour Industry and Supply and Works Mines and Power as members and the Director of Housing as Secretary is in charge of the direction of the policy of the factory

The States too maintained a good record of achievements during the year The Bihar Government conducted investigations for the establishment of a silk mill a super phosphate factory and bone-meal factory Bombay gave all out help and encourage

ment to both small and large scale industries In fact the Bombay Government gave various helps by way of grant of land power water and loan and by recommending the requests of deserving parties to the Central Government for issue of capital import licences etc The State Government also decided to get up an industrial credit corporation with a view to provide adequate finances for medium and small scale industries

In Jammu and Kashmir the invasion of the country had brought the industrial life of the State to a standstill But during the year under review much was done to enable the various industries to come to their own even though they were seriously affected as a result of the war As for example the timber industry had stopped functioning as a consequence of the forest lessees and staff running away and the non availability of river transport through the Jhelum to the rail heads at Jhelum and Wazirabad which had fallen to the invaders The industry was revived recently with Government help and the revenue of the State from timber has increased from 29 lakhs in 1947 to 55 lakhs in 1949 Other industries which were resuscitated were the silk and arts and handicrafts

In Madhya Pradesh the activity most affected by the economic stringency during the year was development of industries Nevertheless certain key projects were pushed ahead as expeditiously as possible The two large paper mills in the State were reorganized and put on a sounder basis An expert committee was appointed to inquire into their working and suggest measures for better organization Other industries which received Government assistance during the year were the Hindustan Cold Storage Co the Gondwana Paints and the Sadanangari Oil Products

The Madras Government conducted investigations during the year for the industrial utilization of the mineral resources in the State The Government took active steps for the development of major industries like textiles sugar cement vanaspati chemicals automobiles etc A paint factory and a glue factory are being set up shortly in the State The Government has permitted the erection of two factories near Madras for the assembly of motor car There was also a proposal to start two factories for the production

or cycles There was substantial increase during the year in the production of pulp and paper paints and varnishes soap textiles and rayon chemicals and drugs glass and ceramics and tanned leather During the year the Government promoted the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation It has been registered as a joint stock company with an authorized capital of Rs 2 00 00 000 of which the Madras Government has taken shares for Rs 10? lakhs

In Mysore according to the decisions of the industrial conference held in Delhi in December 1947 impetus was given to increase industrial production Sri M Visveswarayya s industrialization scheme was being implemented during the year The proposal to constitute a committee to formulate schemes for starting an industrial finance corporation was under the consideration of the Government The scheme for establishing a fertil zer factory at Bhadravati was well on the road to completion

A conference of leading industrialists was convened at Jaipur by the Rajasthan Government at which a new policy for the direct encouragement of both large and small scale industries was enunciated An industrial planning committee was also constituted To encourage rapid industrial development concessions by way of sale of land at cheap rates exemption from customs duties supply of water and electricity at concessional rates etc were granted by the Government Since Rajasthan is one of the richest States in India in respect of mineral resources a special effort was made during the year for the proper exploitation of these minerals The building construction programme was also implemented according to schedule in the State

The Saurashtra Government gave enough encouragement to the development of industries in the State There existed formerly large number of monopolies created by the former administrators and these had really resulted in hampering the healthy growth of the industry But after integration uniform laws were enacted to standardize the industries and to remove all tendencies injurious to the growth of industry Government assistance in the shape of loans cheap land etc was also extended An indus

trial finance corporation with an authorized capital of Rs 2 00 00 000 was established The Government also appointed an industrial and trade advisory council consisting of prominent industrialists with sub-committees for every industry

One of the main building programmes of the Travancore Cochin Government was construction of houses A sum of Rs 2,25 000 was provided for this in the budget for 1949 50 A committee was appointed by the Government to go into the question of developing major industries in the State Several factories established before integration began production during the year under review It was proposed to open a monozite factory at Alwaye attached to the Fertilizers and Chemicals The Government has also decided to encourage the starting of a motor assembling factory

In U P the Government continued an ambitious programme of industrial development The Government s policy was neither to usurp the place of private industrialists nor to enter the industrial field to compete against existing concerns During the year the Government set up a precision instruments factory at Lucknow and a cement factory near Robertsganj in Mirzapur district The total cost of the latter project is Rs 2 5 crores and the factory will produce 700 tons of Portland cement per day The factory is expected to begin production in 1951 52

Good encouragement to the shipping industry was also given by the Central Government during the year Constructed at the Vishakhapatnam ship building yard four ships of about 15 700 G R T in all were added to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company s fleet The Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Indian Co operative Navigation and trading company acquired a number of ships with a total tonnage of 10 000 The most important achievement in the year was the starting of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Ltd a Government sponsored company A comprehensive plan for the development and modernization of India s major ports involving an approximate expenditure of Rs 40 crores was under the scrutiny of the Government The Government accepting the recommendation of the West Coast Major

Port Development Committee began in right earnest the work on developing Kandla in the Gulf of Cutch as a major port Besides this modernizing the Princess and Victoria docks in Bombay investigation of a ship canal scheme to short circuit the 42 miles of dangerous navigation in this part of the Hooghly extension of the Madras harbour southward by constructing a wet dock etc were some of the main schemes under consideration of the Government

Power Projects

The most important work carried out by the Central Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission during the year was that relating to the Hirakud dam project in Orissa Preliminary works such as access roads railways power house and workshop have progressed very satisfactorily A field research laboratory equipped on modern lines was also established at the dam site and it was doing urgent work in carrying out silt and soil analysis and in testing construction materials The Commission was entrusted with the construction of the Kakrapar project on behalf of Bombay with an expected production of 216 000 k w Investigations on the Kosi dam were also nearing completion The project at its first stage is planned to produce 20 000 k w of power for utilization in Nepal and Bihar

Besides these power projects mentioned above the Central Electricity Commission dealt with other projects during the year Considerable progress was made in setting up the Bokand power plant of 150 000 k w in the Damodar Valley lower system where several hydro electric power stations are to be constructed soon The Commission also helped to assess scrutinize and place orders for a complete plant of the power and receiving stations for the Tilariya hydro-power house This station comprises two 2 000 k w generating sets and will supply power mainly to the mining area near Kodarma and to Hazaribagh The Commission did great help to the Governments of Bombay Madhyabharat Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh regarding the organization of electric supply on a rational basis

Some of the other power projects undertaken or under construction during the year were —(i) The central thermal station at Khaperkheda (Madhya Pradesh) which is nearing completion This station will have an immediate capacity of 30 000 k w and will supply power to the industrial areas between Nagpur and Akola (2) The Sengulam and Poringkuthu hydro-electric station in Travancore Cochin All preliminary work in connection with the former was completed during the year This project is expected to produce 48 000 k w (3) The Gorakhpur power plant with an installed capacity of 2 000 k w and the Mohammadpur station with a capacity of 9 000 k w in U P (4) The Moyar and Machkund hydro electric schemes in Madras

The third year of freedom coincided with the completion of the first ten years of the Government s attempt at organized scientific and industrial research Foremost among the achievements of thi period were the fruition of the schemes of national laboratories During the year under review three national laboratories were formally opened for work and by the end of 1950 four more are expected to start functioning These institutions were planned and built on modern lines and provided with the latest equipments They conduct pilot schemes to prove the merit of the results of their study and get the industry interested in the results being commercially exploited

Among the institutions which contributed something by way of industrial research were the Fuel Research Institute D gwadih the National Chemical Laboratory Poona and he National Physical Laboratory New Delhi Quite a number of processes under investigation were completed and the results made available to industry for proper utilization Other important developments were the decision to inaugurate a Board of Engineering Research and to establish a Nat onal Research Development Corporation in India While the former is expected to co ordinate research activities connected with arious branches of engineering the latter will facilitate the development of inventions and encourage industry to take a greater interest in explo ting the results of industrial research

CHAPTER X

Labour

IT was in April 1948 that the Central Advisory Council of Labour was constituted as a result of the industrial truce resolution passed by the tripartite conference of the Government employers and workers for evolving schemes for the determination of fair wages to labour Consisting of representatives of Government labour and employers the Council has been able to do its work successfully and produce reports unanimously accepted by the members for fixing fair wages as well as general principles for profit sharing The recommendations concerning fair wages have already been formulated in the form of a bill and are before Parliament for its consideration The bill seeks to fix fair wages for workers employed in the first instance in factories and mines

The fair wages contemplated in the bill will so long as the cost of living index number exceeds a slab of 185 to 200 (the cost of living index number of 1939 being taken as 100) consist of a basic rate and a cost of living allowance which is to be adjusted from time to time by the State Governments according to graduated scales According to the bill the fair wages fixed shall not be less than the minimum wages payable to them and shall be in relaion to a fair load of work The bill also contemplates the setting up of wages boards and regional boards to determine the fair wages The bill has been considered a novel experience in the field of wage regulation and welcomed as an expression of the hopes and aspirations of the wage earners who have been given a position of strategic importance in the economy of the country

Other measures of labour welfare contemplated by the Central Government during the year under review were the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act the Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill The Industrial Disputes Act provides

for the setting up of an appellate tribunal to hear appeals from industrial tribunals It received the consent of the President in May 1950 The Labour Relations Bill is a comprehensive legislation dealing with labour management relations which will supersede the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946 and various State Acts on the subject It applies to all establishments working with more than ten employees and to all categories of employees except civil servants and persons employed in defence forces Lightning strikes are also disallowed in establishments which do not come under the category of public utility services A simple procedure has been made compulsory before strike or lock out is declared and three new bodies the standing conciliation boards labour courts and the appellate tribunal have been provided for The Trade Unions Bill is intended to strengthen and develop genuine trade unionism Rules relating to registration of unions have been more clearly defined and regularized and encouragement provided for workers themselves to manage the affairs of unions

The Government have also decided to revise the Payment of Wages Act 1936 and the Tea District Emigrant Labour Act 1942 An ordinance was promulgated in June 1950 amending the Minimum Wages Act 1948 to extend the time limit for fixing minimum wages by a year The ordinance was necessitated because of the fact that many States were unable to fix the minimum wages and so the time limit provided in the original Act had to be extended in order to give legal sanction to wages fixed after that date The ordinance was substituted by an Act of Parliament in August 1950

During the past two years special attention was paid to the constituting of works committees in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers By September 1949 more than 00 such committees had been set up in establisments under Central Government control Beside State Governments too took steps to constitute works committees in establishments under their control The Central Advisory Council decided to entrust problems relating to production also to these committees and the State Governments were informed of this recommendation To control disputes arising in banking and insurance having branches in more than one State an ordinance was

mulgated whereby all such disputes were brought under Central control An all India industrial tribunal consisting of three retired judges of high courts was also appointed to adjudicate on disputes between banking companies and their employees The tribunal has already passed a number of awards dealing with interim monetary relief individual cases of wrongful dismissal and victimization of employees

The inquiry into the conditions of agricultural workers in the country which was begun during the previous year made rapid progress during the year under review The object of the inquiry was to collect data on employment earnings cost and standard of living and indebtedness of agricultural workers with a view to considering what protective and ameliorative measures including fixing of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 should be undertaken to improve their conditions The inquiry was proposed to be extended to all the States but because of the limitation of resources of men money and time it was decided to have a preliminary inquiry in some restricted villages in some of the States with a view to test the questionnaires amplifying the instructions and getting an idea of the time taken and the nature of the field organization required In all 27 villages in West Bengal Bihar Madras Madhya Pradesh Assam Orissa Mysore and Uttar Pradesh were covered during the year The data in respect of some of those villages have been analysed and interpretative reports on some prepared The main inquiry is now in progress But the number of villages to be covered was reduced from 2 000 to 800 without affecting the all India character of the inquiry The country has been divided into 23 units for this purpose and the period fixed as one year—the data collected to refer to the same period

Since the plantation industry has risen in importance of late the Government bestowed its special attention on the conditions of plantation labour also As many as 12 lakhs of workers are engaged on this industry but conditions there still remain unregulated and vary from State to State The tripartite conference of 1943 had recommended setting up of a committee to inquire into their conditions As a result in 1944 the Labour Investigation Committee was appointed After its report was submitted

the Government organized the first meeting of the Tripartite Plantation Committee in 1947 which decided to grant an interim dearness allowance to plantation labour A rapid family budget inquiry of plantation workers was also held and the findings of the survey placed before the second meeting of the Plantation Committee in 1948 In September 1949 the first session of the Standing Plantation Committee was held and the broad outlines of a plantation legislation to regulate the conditions of labour in plantations was accepted A draft is now under the consideration of the Government The Labour Ministry also considered the question of affording relief to the uneconomic tea gardens in Cachar (Assam) which were likely to close down and throw out of employment a large labour force A tripartite conference was convened by the Assam Labour Commissioner in October 1949 when it was decided to set up an inquiry committee to inquire into the conditions of these tea gardens and to suggest remedies to overcome their present difficulties The committee has been set up and its report is awaited

Welfare of labour employed in mines was also looked to during the year under review About Rs 63 00 000 were spent from general welfare account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during 1949 50 and about the same amount from housing account This fund provides for housing public health protection from malaria and welfare of women and children About 1 500 quarters for miners were built in the township of Bhuli and Rs 1 64 000 sanctioned for the construction of administrative buildings residential accommodation etc A hospital at Dhanbad is nearing completion and a medical officer appointed to supervise the working of the hospital and maternity centres which already exist in the coal fields of Bihar and West Bengal The coal mines provident fund scheme made good progress during the year Up to the end of March 1950 about 3 00 000 employees had joined the fund and a sum of Rs 13 000 000 had been contributed by employers and workers The scheme has been extended to the coal mines in Assam and will be applied gradually to other States

Forced labour also came under the scrutiny of the Government In 1948 the Government had appointed an officer to the various enactments and all available literature

labour and to submit a report indicating the extent to which the existing legislation was inadequate for stopping forced labour The officer has since submitted his report But it was felt that the information available was a sketchy one and so a comprehensive legislation for the eradication of this evil could be undertaken only after a thorough inquiry was conducted in all parts of the country It was therefore decided to wait for the full data to be collected by the agricultural labour inquiry before a separate forced labour inquiry committee was set up

The Employees State Insurance Bill was passed in 1948 Chapters I II III and VIII of the Act came into force in 1948 itself Further Section 44 and 45 and Chapter VII were brought into force in April 1950 But enough progress has not been made regarding the implementation of the Act as it is a gigantic task which must take some time for its full execution So it was decided to start the scheme in stages The scheme will be introduced first in Delhi and Kanpur A plan has also been prepared for its introduction within the next two years to include factories in all larger industrial centres in India so as to cover nearly two thirds of the workers in factories to which it will apply for the first time

India also continued her active participation in the work of the International Labour Organization during the period under review Special mention must be made of the third session of the permanent agricultural committee held in September, 1949 a conference of Asian experts on vocational training held in September 1949 the third session of the iron and steel and metal trades committee in November December 1949 the session of the governing body held in Mysore in January 1950 the first Asian Labour Conference held in Ceylon in January 1950 and the 33rd session of the ILO held in Geneva during June-July 1950 when the Labour Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram was elected President of the ILO The most outstanding decision taken recently by the ILO was the setting up of a committee on work in plantation This committee is expected to meet towards the end of 1950 in Indonesia

On the whole judged by the improvement in the relation between labour and management the labour policy of the

Government of India has been eminently successful This is evident by the decrease in industrial disputes In 1948 there were 1,259 disputes involving 1 059 120 workers and loss of 7 837 173 m n days In 1949 there were only 914 disputes 684 188 workers involved and 6 580 887 man days lost

The State Governments also gave equal attention to the problems of labour and put into operation schemes aimed at the welfare of labour in factories mines and plantations In Bihar trade unionism was given enough encouragement and the practice of collective bargaining was favoured The number of trade unions increased during the last few years from 78 in 1945 46 to 415 during the year Machinery for conciliation and arbitration wa strengthened and perfected for the speedy settlement of in dustrial disputes The result was that the number of man days lost due to labour strikes was progressively reduced from more than 9 41 609 in 1946 to 6 25 000 in 1947 4 75 000 in 1948 and to just about 3 00 000 in 1949 A small beginning was made for establish ing welfare centres for industrial workers Two such centres were opened one at Jamshedpur and the other at Kanpur A woman welfare officer was also posted at Jamshedpur Special attention was paid to establish wage structure in various indus tries to suit present day conditions Minimum wages were fixed for certain industries

Bombay achieved considerable progress in the sphere of conditions of labour security in employment and safeguarding of the rights of labour and activities in labour welfare generally At the end of 1949 7 054 factories were functioning in Bombay em ploying 7 89 463 workers as against 5 254 factories with 7 37 460 in the previous year The trade union membership al o increased from 5 96 599 for 714 unions to 6 76 60? for 820 unions The loss o man days due to strike or lock-outs was also less the loss de creasing from 18 10 793 man days in 1948 to 17 85 585 in 1949 The Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946 w s amended similarly to achieve the objects for which the Act had been introduced The Labour Advisory Board representing labour employers and con sumers held several meetings and handled important problems like unemployment closure of textile mills and helped in the solution of several problems Inquiries into the employment ation and wage levels in all employments specified in the

mum Wages Act were completed and four committees were set up to advise the Government in certain industries Labour welfare schemes were also promoted the State having on December 31 1949 46 such centres Fourteen additional centres were decided to be established in 11 industrial cities

In Hyderabad the Government had appointed a labour investigation committee in June 1949 The report of the committee embraced a wide survey of labour problems and the Government has accepted its recommendations which are being slowly implemented In addition to this the Minimum Wages Bill and the Industrial Disputes Bill were recast on the lines of the corresponding enactments of the Government of India The Government also passed enactments to prevent the entire amount of wages of workers and domestic servants from being attached and to allow industrial establishments to acquire land and to build labour colonies for solving the housing problem The Trade Disputes Order was amended to enable members of registered trade unions to appear before the board of conciliation The number of registered trade unions increased during the last two years from 17 to 105

The Madhya Pradesh Government has fixed the minimum wages for some industries like oil mills transport cement and potteries in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 Meetings of the Labour Advisory Committee were held in November 1949 to discuss the question of bonus medical benefits and the constitution of a housing board To extend the medical benefits under the Employees State Insurance Act the Government asked the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals to put up a pilot scheme for Nagpur The Government also put into operation schemes of labour welfare including the social education scheme women s welfare demonstration centres etc

In Mysore the Government sanctioned Rs 10 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust Board Bangalore for undertaking construction of labour quarters The setting up of a labour housing corporation in the State also received the consideration of the Government Several acts too were passed to ameliorate the conditions of labour in the State Draft rules for other legislations were under scrutiny to secure uniformity of labour laws with the rest of India

The Rajasthan Government tried its best to establish h rmonious relations between labour and capital which have more or less borne fruit These measures included timely supply of raw materials regulation of wages and working hours and provision of increased facilities for housing and entertainment at important industrial centres A commit ee was formed to make suggestions for the application of Central Government laws to the State Instructions were issued to the owners of the mica mill and other factories that no labour be retrenched without the approval of the committee appointed by the Government The Government also appointed another committee to consider the question of salary allowances leave provident fund e c for the labour employed in the state power houses For accentuating the speed of labour welfare work a labour board was set up It has an ambitious programme covering all the welfare activi ies for labour in the State The establishment of a labour club near the labour colonies at Jaipur is also engaging the atten ion of the Government Another feature was the formation of a separate women s welfare section

The two important legislations passed during the year in Travancore-Cochin are the Industrial Disputes Act and the Shops and Establishments Act Of these the former was along the lines of the corresponding A t of the Government of India But it also gives benefit to work rs engaged in plantations like coffee tea and rubber and further enables the Government to compel the employers to pay amounts due under any award of an industrial t ibunal or any order passed by Government or under any concilia tion proceedings The Shops Act was meant to improve the lot o the labourers employed n such establishments by specifying hours of work and regulating other conditions of labour A number of committees for the set lement of industrial disputes were established in almost all the factories in the State Welfare amenities like canteens rest houses co-operative societies reading rooms etc were also provided In addition the Government has started welfare centres at Alwaye and Champakalam Besides the Government has been successful in interfering in labour dispu es and preventing possible strikes and lock-outs

In U P top priority was given to the measures aiming at elimination of the causes of industrial disputes and industrial

rest in general The scheme of setting up of works committees made good progress during the year which resulted in a large number of disputes being settled amicably through negotiation and consultation without being taken to conciliation boards In 1948 there were 148 works committees to which 4 530 cases were referred out of which 3 116 were settled by unanimous voting 893 otherwise and only 419 were taken to conciliation boards As against this there were 161 works committees functioning in 1949 The total number of disputes which came up before them during the year were 6 842 out of which 3 963 were settled by voting 1 674 otherwise and only 959 were taken to conciliation boards The four industrial courts took up 199 cases during the year as against 258 in the previous year Industrial disputes in industries other than those for which conciliation boards and industrial courts were set up were decided by means of conciliation and adjudication under the U P Industrial Disputes Act 1947

The prevailing economic conditions in the country led to retrenchment in the factories of the State which presented an acute problem to the Government In order to combat this the Government created a pool of retrenched workers belonging to the textile industry in Kanpur from which the need for recruitment of labour and their absorption in other concerns is being met This scheme functioned satisfactorily in Kanpur Increased attention was also given by the U P Government for the welfare of workers Thirty three centres are being run in the State in various industrial town The important activities of the centres are the provision of medical aid and recreational facilities The government sanctioned Rs 50 000 for starting a well equipped T B clinic in Kanpur exclusively for the benefit of workers The housing problem was a source of discomfort to the Government since no effective measures could be undertaken during the year The Government however is thinking of bringing out a legislation shortly for this purpose

The employers were clamouring for reduction in labour costs to reduce their unit production cost and the workers were pressing for standardization of wages The Government considered these demands of both parties and appointed a standardization committee to prepare schemes of standardization of wages for

sugar industry The Government is also preparing a scheme to examine the possibility of standardization in textile industry The Government fixed up the minimum wages in tex ile electricity nd other concerns The Shop and Commercial Establishment Act was applied to 24 towns in the state The statistics and re earch section and the labour intelligence branch in the Labour Commissioner s office made good progress during the year Tri partite conferences were also held under government level to consider important matters These helped a long way to find solution to many vexed questions and promoted goodwill among parties

There was a marked improvemen in industrial relations in Vest Bengal also with lesser number of disputes fewer lock outs and lesser man-days lost The conciliation boards gave 175 awards A noteworthy feature was the continuance of the provisions of the awards after the expiry of their period as the employers organisa ion voluntarily agreed to continue such conditions of service There were 192 works committees and 256 trade unions functioning during the year Seventeen welf re centres also were being run to provi e facilities for elementary education recrea t on and medical facilities The tea plantations were brought under the Payment of Wages Act and the Bengal Shop Establish ments Act was extended to important district towns

CHAPTER XI

Land Reforms

THE land systems of India have been unique in many respects Taking their origin thousands of years ago there has been little change in them till the British came and wrecked the once thriving agricultural economy of India Right from the days of the Permanent Revenue Settlement the decay began and the present day problems of absentee landlordism subdivision and fragmentation and low productivity are not much of a surprise to any intelligent student of Indian agricultural economics The Congress even in its election manifesto of 1945 46 had declared tha the reform of the land system needed so urgently in India involves the removal of intermediaries between the peasants and the State Hence ever since the Congress Government came into power efforts were being made to implement the first step towards a better system of land tenure in the coun ry—abolition of the zamindari During the last two years the various Governments had been moving bills in this direction and the Cen ral Government were giving them all encouragement and co operation Besides o her steps calculated to ameliorate the conditions of the agrarian population were also taken by the respective Governments

In Assam during the year under review the State Acquisition of Zamindaris Bill was submitted to the President for his assent As i is still pending the Government was unable to proceed further wi h the Bill The Adhiar Protection and Regulation Act 1948 was operating in most of the distric s giving relief to the tenants from exorbi ant rents in kind levied by landlords The revenue free waste lands were assessed at a flat rate of one rupee per acre bringing an additional revenue of Rs 4 50 000 for the year which has been earmarked to be spent on village uplift work The Government requisitioned surplus land in tea garden for rehabilit ation of flood affected and landless people as well as refugees In addition large areas of land have been settled during

the year with landless people by derevising village grazing and professional grazing During the disturbances in March April 19o0 vast areas in Goalpara and Kamrup suddenly fell vacant and Government took immediate steps to get all these abond ned land allotted temporarily to persons who could cultivate Af er the Delhi agreement however when cultivators and o vners of such land returned Government also took measures for facilitating the proper apportionment of ren cess etc for the common estates falling both in India and Pakistan by passing the As am Re enue Rent and Cess (Appointment) Act

Bihar was the first to pass the Zamindari Abolition Bill in May 1948 which received the assent of the Governor General in July 1949 after certain amendments sugges ed by him had been accepted This legislation is now being replaced by a more com prehensive one—the Bihar Land Reform Bill, containing not onl provisions for the abolition of the zamindaris and their proper management bu also for managing some of the zamindaris through village panchayats The Government has taken under their control a number of zamindaris under the State Management of Estates and Tenures Act and introduced further amendments in the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Ac giving the ryots more rights than they had before in respect of the lands held by them The various regula ions regarding tenancy rights in Santhal Parganas were codified irto a single Act and easier procedure for the adjudication of dis putes in Santhal Parganas was prescribed All these measures combined with other constructive activities carried n by the Gov rnment had a far reaching effect in improving the lot of the culti vator and bringing about a wholesome change in the agrarian conditions in the State

In Bombay during 1949 among the Acts passed to protect the ter ancy rights of the ryots were the Bombay Bhagidari and Marwadari Tenures Abolitions Act the Bombay Malcki Tenure Abolition Act the Punchmahal s Mohawari s Tenure Abolition Act ne Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act and the Bombay Khoti Aboli ion Act The e acts aboli l ed the special privileges of the various types of predatory tenure holders without any cons derable cost to the Government A niform sys em of tenure

row been established in these areas The Government also has in readiness a bill to abolish the Pargana and Kulkari watans

The feudal system of land ownership had taken deep roots in Hyderabad So the first step taken by the Government was to strike a blow to the citadel of feudalism This was done by the Government taking over the *sarf e khas* lands from the Nizam This was followed by the abolition of the jagirdari system itself The area of the *sarf e khas* land was 8 109 sq miles and that of the jagirs 24 141 Together they comprised 41 5 per cent of the whole area of the state The Government also took measures to abolish absentee landlordism In June 1950 the Hyderabad Tenure and Agricultural Lands Act was enforced Under it all tenants actually cultivating agricultural lands on that date were declared protected tenants They were given the right to purchase their lands at reasonable prices The maximum holding was fixed and the rent to landholder restricted to one-third of the value of the crop in respect of irrigated land and one fourth in the case of others The Government has also decided to end absentee land lordism by June 1953 After that date there would not be any tenancies or leases in the State and no landholder would have the right to land unless for personal cultivation

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir took effective steps during the year for the abolition of intermediaries as well as for the advancement of the conditions of the peasants The first step in this direction was the abolition of the jagirdaris and the imple mentation of the Tenancy Act The tenant was given protection against interference in cultivation and his share of the produce from his tenancy doubled if it exceeded 8½ acres in area The ques tion of zamindari abolition was taken up and a committee was appointed to consider the matter and make recommendations to the Government And then came Sheikh Abdulla s strategic announcement on Martyrs Day July 13 1950 liquidating land lordism in the State without compensation In accordance with the latest move owners of big landed estates possessing an area of over 1 000 kanals in the State could retain for personal cultiva tion only 160 kanals The rest was to be transferred in owner ship to the actual tillers to the extent of their possession in each case The most important feature in the whole reform was that no provision was made for giving compensation to the landlord

for taking off his land However it was also announced that the measure did not cover residential sites orchards bazars safedazars and land classed and recorded as *arabs* and *kaps* In the case of the Poonch jagir with an area of 1 6?7 sq miles proprietory rights were declared to be conferred on holders of land so far considered as merely *assamis* by the Rajah of Poonch who held all proprietory rights Thus a big and bold step was taken by the State Covernment during the year to abolish the century old evils of the land tenure system and push forward one of the most revolutionary reforms contemplated by any Government in India

In Madhya Pradesh the Agricultural Ryots and Tenant (Acquisition of Privileges) Act 1950 was passed conferring *malik maqbu a* rights on the tenants of the State and the rights of an occupant on the tenants in the alienated villages of Berar The Abolition of Properietory Rights Bill conferred on tenants and ryots the right of plot proprietorship for a reasonable premium Under the Act on payment of the prescribed premium an abatement of land revenue or rent will be given to the tenants from the next instalment of rent or revenue and they will be protected from ejectment Tenants in the villages of Berar were also made eligible to this benefit by the Berar Tenancy Law Amendment Act 1950 On acquiring these privileges the tenants concerned were no required to pay any further premium when *malik maqbuza* ights were formally conferred on them

In Madras the Zamindari Abolition Act which was passed was being slowly implemented Some zamindaris have been taken over and plans for taking over others are being evolved by the Government The Government also initiated a progres ive land ssignment policy According to this in future these lands were to be assigned in the following order of preference (1) political sufferers (2) ex Servicemen including I N A personnel and (4) poor l ndless persons including Harijans and backward

It was only in 1949 that the PEPSU C iss ed an ordinance known as the Occupancy T Settlement of land disputes By this ordinance ad decided that occupancy tenants should be of the land l- one-fourth for the

work on the ordinance was begun during the third year of freedom and 15 470 applications were received from occupancy tenants requesting for the division of their holdings in terms of the ordinance The partition was done during the year in 96 villages comprising 1 159 holdings The ordinance also provided that in addition to the three-fourths share which is being given to him free of cost the occupancy tenant was to be given the choice to buy the one-fourth share This privilege was not extended to the landlords With a view to the speedy settlement of such claims for the determination of compensation for the one fourth share of the land the Government evolved a new formula according to which the compensation was fixed as equivalent to 100 times the land revenue of the share for which compensation was payable

In Travancore Cochin the Government appointed a committee to examine the land policy of the State Questions like the fixation of maximum limit of land which could be possessed by an individual prohibition of land alienation co operative farming permanency of tenure etc have been referred to this committee Its report is being awaited by the Government A land tax committee which was appointed before integration has submitted its report and the same is under consideration

The U P Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill was passed by the State Assembly on August 4 1950 The Bill seeks to evolve a new simple and uniform system of land tenure which combines the wholesome features of peasant proprietorship with the development of self governing village communities in whom will be vested the ownership of all common lands and powers of and administration and management The salient features of the bill were the acquisition of the interests of all the intermediaries on land on the payment of compensation amounting to eight times their net income to all the zamindars and of rehabilitation grants at a graded rate ranging from two to 20 to all the smaller zamindars paying annual land revenue not exceeding Rs 5 000 a year To overcome financial and legal difficulties the tenants were asked to make voluntary contributions of ten times their rent and get transferrable rights in their holdings and pay only 50 per cent of the existing rent as land revenue The Zamindari Abolition Fund

v s started in the State according to the provisions of the Bill B ginning moderately on October 2 1949 the birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi it became a mass movement in the course of which more than 35 000 public meetings were held in the villages The to al collection to the fund on June 30 1950 was Rs 27 crores

In West Bengal the most important legislative measur adopted during the year was the *Bargadars* Act 1950 The *barga* system of cultivation formed an important part in the agricultural economy of the country But the relationship between the owners of land and the *bargadars* was found to have been greatly strained in recent times leading to agrarian disturbances in some places adversely affecting the food production in the country Accord ingly with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the situation and establishing a just and harmonious relationship between land owners and the *bargadars* the Act was enacted It provides for the apportionment of the produce on contributory principle and equitable basis recognizes the *bargadars* right to continue to cultivate land prevents replacement of the *bar ada* at the sweet will of the owners of land and provides for the establishment of conciliation boards for the settlement of disputes The Govern ment also enacted the West Bengal Premises Rent Control (Temporary Provisions) Act 1950 giving adequate protection to the tenants and ensuring better relationship between landlords and tenants

Thus an all-out effort was made during the year by almost all the State Governments to redeem the pledge of the Congress to work for the elimination of all intermediaries between the State and the tiller The zamindari abolition bills which were in different stages of implementation were a first step towards this objective But even after the abolition of the zamindari there would remain a large element of non cultivating in erests in land and the next step of the Congress Governments in the States must be directed towards the elimination of this evil The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee report made public during the year gave an idea of ho v this could be achieved step by step by the Governments The committee consisting of Shri J C Kumarappa as Chairman Prof Dantwala Shri S Das Gupta Shri T Raghavulu Shri O P Ramaswami Reddiar Prof N G

Shri A Raza Shri P P Varma and Shri K Mitra was appointed in 1947 by the President of the Congress Dr Rajendra Prasad The Committee toured all the States met 254 people including expert in agricultural economics Government officials and prominent constructive workers conducted 41 sittings and has published a voluminous report embodying a survey of agricultural and economic conditions in Indian villages and giving helpful suggestions for the progressive implementation of the Congress election pledge

The main recommendations of the committee are—

Land Reforms The Committee felt that in the agrarian economy of India there was no place for intermediaries and declared that land must belong to the tiller Therefore it recommended that sub letting of land should be prohibited except in the case o widows minors and other disabled persons Those who have been cultivating land continuously for a period of six years should get automatically full occupancy rights The tenant should have the right to purchase the holding at a reasonable price to be determined by a regional land tribunal Special emphasis was laid on immediate prevention of eviction rack renting and illegal exactions Preparation of a record of rights by local land tribunals was also suggested

Pattern Since the existing pattern of land tenure in India was so complex and diverse the Committee felt it was difficult to recommend one uniform system of land utilization Hence it suggested the main requirements of a correct agrarian policy They are (1) provision of enough opportunity to develop the farmer s personality (2) no scope for exploitation (3) maximum efficiency of production and (4) the scheme of reforms must be within the realm of practicality

Size of Holdings. Three sizes were recommended—basic economic and optimum Economic holding should be determined on the basis of agronomic conditions of different regions and must afford a reasonable living standard to the cultivator and provide full employment to a family of normal size The basic holding was declared to be a holding smaller than which it would be palpably uneconomic from the point of view of efficiency to have a unit of agricultural operation The logic behind this is that

the number of holdings below the economic size is large and so these demand a different approach altogether i e that of rehabilitation Hence the Commmittee evolved the concept of a basic holding smaller than the economic to which the rehabilitation treatment could be given The optimum holding was fixed as three times as big as the economic holding Putting such a ceiling to the size of holdings was felt necessary since the supply of land in relation to the population was so limited and the present technique of cultivation managerial ability and financial resources needed the optimum size to be fairly low But certain exceptions in the case of joint families and charitable institutions were provided by the committee

Modes of Farming The Committee recommended a restricted form of family farming for holdings between the basic and optimum It was decided to lower the limit of family farming below the economic because it was felt that multi purpose co operative facilities would reduce the inefficiency involved to a great extent But there is a limit below which family farming ceases to be economic For such holdings (below basic) the Committee recommended co-operative joint farming Since the Committee felt that without these co operative efforts the efficiency of agriculture could not be increased the State was empowered to enforce the application of these varying degrees of co-operation The collective type of farming was recommended on a portion of reclaimed land where landless agricultural labourers could be settled This was supposed to help solve the land hunger of the landless peasants and give an opportunity to test the economies of mechanized farming Individual settlement was strictly prohibited as far as reclaimed lands were concerned State farming was recommended by the Committee only for purposes of research and experimentation

Rights on Land The Committee suggested sharing of the rights on land between the community and the tiller The idea of proprietorship was declared incongruous and the State taking over all authority was rejected as injurious to the development of individual initiative and personality The Committee suggested permanently transferable and heritable rights of cultivation to the cultivator subject to the following conditions (1) no subletting (2) transfer ,ly according to well defined priorities,

down by law and at a price reasonable and not speculative and (3) that he conforms to the test of good husbandry and the scheme of crop planning prepared from time to time by the land commission The community rights were to be exercised through agencies at different levels the basic being the village panchayat which will be in charge of all the common assets of a village e g waste land tanks forests etc and which will also be responsible for the collection of land rates from cultivators

Land Management The present system of administration was found to be faulty lacking the necessary integrated outlook which is essential for a comprehensive solution of the problems facing the agriculturists It was at the same time declared to be bureaucratic with its characteristic weakness of red tapism and lack of sympathy So a single integrated machinery with regional units composed of different elements—officials experts and representatives of the people—was recommended The idea was to import the functional character of land administration instead of the present day political approach At the apex of the machinery was the statutory Central Land Commission whose primary duty was to evolve an all India scheme Then there will be the provincial commissions with wider range of functions These will be assisted by specialized boards such as those of finance co operation farming wages determination etc The creation of a rural economic service was also recommended by the Committee

Indebtedness. Compulsory scaling down of rural indebtedness was recommended on the basis of the paying capacity and the equity of the loans in case of farmer In the case of agricultural labourers complete wiping out of debts was suggested As a means of providing alternative credit the Committee recommended the use of multi purpose co-operatives as far as possible The Committee was of the opinion that in order to provide the essential requirements of farming to all cultivators any discussion about the question of the farmer being credit worthy or not should not be raised and schemes of credit must be extended even to the un credit worthy in which case it must be taken to be only as a scheme of subsidization

Labour Presence of agrestic serfdom was noticed by the Committee in its inquiry and so employment of such labour was

declared to be a cognizable offence Early implementation of the Minimum Wages Act provision of housing sites and prevention of ejection were recommended to be given top priority Planned development of agro industries to solve the problem of unemployment and under employment and establishment of employment bureaus to promote proper mobility were also suggested The importance of State legislation in this respect was specially emphasized

Agricultural Price Assurance of a reasonable income to the agriculturist through stabilization of prices or a scheme of crop insurance was found necessary and for this the Committee recommended a technique for maintaining parity between prices of agricultural and industrial commodities

Miscellaneous. Proper maintenance of agricultural statistics as part of a joint effort of statisticians and agricultural economists and organization of rural welfare were also stressed by the Committee. Realizing the importance of the task before the Congress and the Government the Committee also recommended that the success of the implementation of the recommendations depended on the adoption of a single integrated pattern and so agrarian reforms commissioners both at the Centre and the State levels should be appointed with the necessary powers Only this according to the Committee will be able to bring about a co-ordinated system of development and ultimately tend towards uniform progress in agricultural conditions in the villages

CHAPTER XII

Planning Commission

THE idea of planning is not something alien to the Congress and the country A review of the history of the Congress will provide the basis for the origin and development of the principle of planning till its culmination in the appointment of the National Planning Commission in 1950 It was not the sudden growth of a fashionable idea but had behind it years of incubation before it was accepted as an absolutely essential principle of State policy Four distinct periods of the development of the idea in India could be easily seen The first is the preparatory period which mainly consisted in popularizing the idea by the Congress through its many resolutions and speeches of its leaders The second stage began with the appointment of the National Planning Committee in 1938 as a result of the conference of provincial Ministers of Industries From June 1939 to September 1940 the Committee under the able direction of Pandit Nehru its Chairman covered a wide area of preparatory ground and collected data of utmost importance for future work But the outbreak of open hostilities between the Congress and the Government led to its unhappy suspension and its work and the only thing the Committee could do even after the Congress leaders were released in 1945 was to publish *the reports of their deliberations in the form* of admirable handy brochures containing valuable information

The third period is the interval between the stopping of the activities of the Planning Committee and the appointment of the National Planning Commission During this period the Government of India slowly began to realize the importance of planning On the eve of the conclusion of the war the Government created a new Department of Planning and appointed a number of panels to report on development schemes After the war this department was scrapped and the executive responsibility for carrying out these recommendations was transferred to the newly created Department of Industry and Supply Thus the Government of

India were able to bring out many blue prints for the economi development of India During the same period were al o published other private plans like the Bombay Plan the People s Plan and the Gandhian Plan

The fourth period starts with the appoin ment of the National Planning Commission After the declaration of India as a Sovereign Independent Republic on August 1947 it was only the duty of the Congress and the Government to piece together the different ideas and theories on planning and bring into exis ence the first statutory planning body in India This was what the Working Committee of the Congress suggested in i s resolution on the subject in January 1950 It declared that the need for a omprehensive plan has become a mat er of compelling urgency in India now owing to the ravages of the World War II and the economic and political consequences of the partition of the country which followed in the wake of the achievement of freedom nd the steady wors ning of the economic situation in India and the world The resolution outlined the principal objectives to be realized through such a plan and assigned the following duties for the Commission to m ke an assessment of the resources and requirements of the nation determine priorities lay down the vari) is stages for the development of the country s economy and ecure full and all round co ordination in the execution of the plan The resolution also suggested that the Commission should devise immediate measures to bring about a speedy elimination of the import of luxury goods so as to reduce the dependence of the country on foreign sources for consumer goods secure necessary pital goods for increasing production maximize the production of essential primary goods and to speed up the projects for irrigation and power supply

Accordingly the Finance Minister in his budget speech on February 28 1950 announced the Government of India s decision to appoint a Planning Commission Later in March 15 the Cabinet passed a resolution announc ng the members of the Commission and detailing the immediate short term and long term tasks before it With the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru as the Chairman the Commission consists of Shri Gulzarilal ... C D Deshmukh Shri ... Shri V T Krishnamachari

Mehta Shri R K Patil Shri N R Pillai (Secretary) and Shri Tarlok Singh (Deputy Secre ry) The terms of reference for the Commission according to the Cabinet resolution were —

(1) To make an assessment of the material capital and human resources of the country including the technical personnel and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation s requirements

(2) To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country s resources

(3) To define on a determination of priorities the stages in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage

(4) To indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development and determine the condition which in view of the current social and political situation should be established for the successful execution of the plan

(5) To determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspects

(6) To appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and recommend the adjustmen s of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary and

(7) To make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of duties assigned to it or on a consideration of the prevailing economic conditions current policies measures and development programme or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by the Central or State Governments

The scheme of organization drawn up by the Commission for its office provides for two secretariat branches for administration and co-ordination and six divisions namely Resources and Economic Survey Finance Food and Agriculture Industry Trade and Communications, Development of Natural Resources and Employment and Social Services The first work of the Commission as was detailed in the Cabinet resolution was to seek the help of the States and the various Central Government departments in its work Hence the Commission suggested to the State Governments to create suitable machinery at secretariat level for planning As a rule this consisted of an inter-departmental committee of Secretaries with one of the Secretaries in charge of Planning who generally acted as Chairman In most States these committee were working under the direction of the Chief Ministers In U P a more elaborate machinery was set up than elsewhere At the headquarters two bodies were set up the State planning Committee and the State Planning Board The latter is a purely consultative body and contains non-officials in addition to members of the Planning Committee At the district level also two bodies were set up the Co-ordination Committee and the District Planning Committee the latter consisting of non official representatives also with an advisory status

The National Planning Commission has set itself to the task of drawing up a plan of development for a period of five years in two stages the first of two years beginning with 1951 '52, and the second of three years The consultative machinery of the Commission consists of the Planning Commission Advisory Board and 15 panels The Board consists of persons nominated by associations connected with commerce industry and labour and other ... ogical and socio-economic field

perience of planning in other countries and problems relating to controls Other studies in progress included consideration of the objectives of planning the line of demarcation between the public and priva e sectors in a mixed economy the estimate of financial resources and methods of financing planned development and problems relating to capital formation The Agriculture Division was engaged in studying the aspects of increasing agricultural produc ion and of rural development A study of how cottage industries could be developed to relieve under-employment in rural areas was also in hand The members of the Commission attended a meeting of some leading industrialists called by the Minister for Indus ry and Supply in July 1950 at which priorities in the private sector machinery for planning in the private sector control of capital issues and foreign capital were discussed. The National Resources Division was engaged in the assessment of the natural resources of the country and studies on coal mica etc. have reached an advanced stage The Division also made a study of the phasing of different Cen ral multi purpose projects and the manner in which funds have to be provided for them Judging from the speed with which the Commission has been going ahead with its work it is beyond doubt that it will be able to make its recommendations according to its terms of reference to the Central Cabinet within the time specified

The Congress too did not sit quiet after the formation of the Planning Commission With a view to give maximum help to the Government and to lay before it the wishes of the people of India, the Working Committee appointed a Planning Sub-Committee charged with the task of drawing up a five year plan and suggesting in particular the part the Congress should play in implementing it The Committee consists of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Chairman) Shri Shankarrao Deo (Convenor) Shri Jagjiwan Ram Prof N G Ranga and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda. The Committee was asked to work in close collaboration with the Planning Commission in order to see that possible hitches could be avoided. The members of the Commission attended meetings of the Committee and even took part in its deliberations The Committee prepared a draft memorandum outlining the immediate programme before the Congress and the Government This was later

placed before a Planning Conference convened by the Congress President which was attended by the Chief Ministers of States or their representatives Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees members of the Planning Sub-Committee and the National Planning Commission

The Conference adopted the draft memorandum placed before it and passed a number of resolutions outlining the objectives of planning for the establishment of a Co-operative Commonwealth in India The resolution included the short term and long term programmes of agrarian reforms development of cottage and small scale industries and education health and sanitation in rural areas and made particular reference to immediate labour and housing problems export and import policy and controls The Congress Working Committee considered these resolutions and the draft memorandum in May 1950 and directed the Central and State Governments to take immediate steps to implement them to the maximum extent feasible and urged State Congress bodies to educate the public in the basic principles of the plan

CHAPTER XIII

Rehabilitation of Refugees

in Sep-
c prob
country
during
those days Since then much has been achieved by the Ministry towards the solution of the problem of relief and rehabilitation The losses suffered by the displaced persons in terms of broken homes relatives lost and ted
and manifold other kind
ment and calculation But
never even if the Govern
ment on earth If the will to solve the problem and the sincerity of effort behind it were the sole factors required for success the problem would long ago have been resolved Unfortunately like any other large scale repair work this one too had its attendant vexations delays mistakes and even blunders But in spite of all these handicaps and worries the record of the Government in this field cannot be deemed insignificant

Taking the country as a whole there are at present about nine million refugees This is equivalent to three-fourths of the entire population of Canada The number has steadily tended to increase especially since the recent disturbances in East Pakistan It is estimated that those from East Pakistan alone number 3 700 000 A four point scheme is being implemented by the Government for their rehabilitaion It includes finding employment for refugees in Government and private offices making large scale arrangements for technical and vocational training constructing shops and markets and advancing small loans to some as capital and providing financial and other assistance to middle and upper class business men and industrialists Rural rehabilitation has been more or less easier Refugees were resettled on evacuee land which was available in P E P S U and the Punjab and financial assistance and other facilities provided to them to

start their life anew Qua i permanent allotment was in operation and it has been completed A much more complicated affair bristling with difficulties was the problem of rehabilitation of urban displaced persons More than 1 400 000 urban D P s have been accommodated in evacuee houses so far A directive was issued by the Central Government asking the State Governments to ensure that roofed shelter was provided to all those living in tents By the end of March 1950 19 000 pucca houses had been completed and 11,300 were under construction About 23 600 semi-pucca tenements were also built and 10 500 under construction The Central Government have also sanctioned loans to the State Governments to build townships for accommodating urban D Ps

The urban loans scheme of the Centre was administered by the State Governments The maximum that an individual could obtain under the scheme was fixed at Rs 5 000 All advances were free of interest for the first year and three per cent interest was charged for subsequent years Up to the end of March 1959 the State Governments had paid Rs 52 5 millions to individual borrowers and Rs 78 millions to 1 500 groups ... societies of urban displaced persons ... 17 000 The Rehabilitation Finance ... its financing scheme to limited com... disposed of till now 7 141 applications out of a total 14 854 and sanctioned Rs 40 4 millions The amount actually paid was Rs 17 9 millions Employment exchanges have been of great assistance to settle refugees Up to the end of March 1950 these exchanges had registered 32 700 applicants and had placed 13? 000 in employment. Among these 5 500 were women

The refugees were also given training in different trades under the technical training programme The most important centres of training conducted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation are the Nilokheri Polytechnic and ... Some of the trades for which train... hosiery carpentry blacksmithy ... photography leather work printing etc The Nilokheri centre has on its rolls 500 refugees and the Arab ki-Sarai 350 The new machines in the latter have been brought from Japan Six ... nese technicians have also been engaged for this ... tenance allowances for widows and unattached women

vision of free and primary education were continued to be administered during the year by the Government The Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 was passed extending the law to all the States except Assam Manipur Tripura West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir According to the Act the existing provisions were made less rigid

The Government have accepted the recommendations of the High Power Committee appointed last year under the chairmanship of Shri N G Ayyangar to examine the existing rehabilitation schemes and suggest further plans The Government have sanctioned Rs 75 crores for rehabilitation work excluding that of the refugees from East Pakistan for whom a separate sum of Rs 5 crores has been allotted Apart from this the Government have also accepted the permanent liability for the care of the aged and infirm and unattached women and children

Taking the activities of the State Governm nts the refugees in Assam might be classified into two categories the old and the new The old agriculturist refugees were given land in Lanka (Nowgong) and Alichega (Darang) A portion of surplus waste land in tea gardens was also set apart for them When the relief and rehabilitation of the old refugees was in progress the question of new refugees suddenly cropped up Necessary relief centres were opened for them with the full co operation of private bodies Along with the influx of new refugees from East Bengal over 1 10 000 Muslims left Assam during the disturbances in the early months of 1950 About Rs 8 30 000 were spent on them during March April and May 1950 In the Golpara district alone over 33 000 Hindu refugees and about 17 000 Muslim displaced persons have been rehabilitated up to June 1950 Another 10 000 Hindus and 20 000 Muslims in that district were settled through private channel The same was done in other districts like Barpeta and Cachar In all out of three lakhs of new refugees known to have entered Assam at least half a lakh have already been rehabilitated through Government efforts and a much larger number through individual enterprise Other general schemes of rehabilitation in operation during the year for both old and new refugees were opening of 400 stalls and dwelling houses for 500 families in Gauhati and proposal for townships at Karimganj Badampur Bailakandi and Lakhimpur

There are 46 000 displaced persons in Bihar of whom about 31 000 are registered Out of this almost all except the old and infirm and unattached women and children have been rehabilitated by now Out of Rs 10 lakhs sanctioned as rehabilitation loans Rs 8,64,540 were distributed during 1949 50 Business stalls were constructed in sufficient number in Jamshedpur Ranchi Gaya Dhanbad Sasaram Muzaffarpur Darbhanga and Patna Land for constructing residential houses for displaced persons were also allotted at many places The State Government sanctioned house-building loans of Rs 20 lakhs out o which the Government of India allott d only Rs 3 lakhs during the year for distribution to displaced persons who were without shelter Arrangement was also made for displaced tudents to be admitted into schools without payment of admission tuition and examination fees Free grants were given to certain category of studen s for purchase of books and stationery To keep all unattached women and children at one place and to give them training in some work a widows home and orphanage was opened at Dhanbad

The Bombay Government has been able to achieve splendid results with the co-operation from the public The work of rehabi litation was carried out progressively ever since the influx began, and by the end of January 1950 there were only 26 217 people drawing free rations as against 2 07 868 in January 1949 Over 1 400 families have been ettled on land The vocational training institute at Kalyan established at a cost of Rs 5 lakhs imparted training in cottage industries and gave occupation to the refugees Many production centres were also established in several camps A separate women s section was started to deal with the problem of rehabilitation of destitute women and children and the Govern ment decided to start centres for this purpose The special employ ment exchange has succeeded in securing employment for thou sands of displaced persons and several thousands were absorbed in Government service through direct recruitment In fact 20 per cent of the Government posts was reserved for them The Ad ministration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 was applied in the State and properties taken over under the provisions of the Act were allotted to refugees Townships for displaced persons are being established in several places in the districts Houses about 8 550 were also completed

In Madhya Pradesh both as a measure of economy and in national interests the nine relief camps that existed in the State were closed and the displaced persons settled either on agricultural land or in urban centres Loans were given to them for putting up houses on plots allotted to them and building materials such as galvanized sheets and cement have been made available to them Four of the old camps are being developed into small townships with a population of displaced persons ranging from 2,500 to 8 000 persons A unique experiment in co operative living is being worked out in the State in the form of agricultural co-operative colonies Of these the most successful is the one at Vishad in Chanda district where 3 000 acres of forest land have been handed over to displaced persons who have also been provided with jungle clearing equipment costing Rs 1 30 000 The Government has also opened at Nagpur a women s home for unattached women and children

Orissa was allotted 25 000 displaced persons from East Pakistan Out of this 13 o.4 have arrived and have been put in transit camps Here they were given free food for some time and then made to work on doles Work centres were opened for carpentry tailoring weaving etc As far as rehabilitation is concerned site are being selected and houses are under construction for the settlement of 100 families each on land in six districts and 85 in two other districts Displaced artisans were arranged to be rehabilitated in their respective trades and professions Age restriction was relaxed in the case of displaced persons for Government jobs Educational concessions were given to students and medical facilities provided in each of the transit camps

In PEPSU resettling of refugees by allotting land to them was continued. So far 101 750 allotment orders have been issued, out of which 40 045 allottees have taken possession of 2 62 724 acres of land A sum of Rs 20 lakhs was also sanctioned for distribution rehabilitation of rural refugees is getting completed But urban rehabilitation still remains a problem According to the latest figures available the approximate number of refugees settled in urban areas is 1 44 000 The Rajpura township which was started during last year was completed On both sides of the

Rajpura to Patiala more than 1 800 houses have been built and are ready for occupation The township has six work centres, work shops and factories to provide gainful occupation to the re fugees A new township is also being built near Patiala at Tripura consisting of 1 100 houses six work centres and 25 shops

The Punjab was one of the worst hit States as a result of the mounting problems connected with rehabilitation Because of the existence of evacuee land resettlement of rural refugees was not very difficult Allotment of land on quasi permanent basi was begun even very early It was completed in March A distinguish ing feature of the allotment has been the consolidation of hold [illegible] acres of land were also allotted [illegible] iculture work The main diffi [illegible] on the question of urban reha bilitation was on account of the difference in qualifications of Muslim evacuees and Hindu immigrants Whereas the former were largely ar isans, the latter depended mainly on trade and com merce for their sustenance Anyway with the liquidation of relief camps after October 1949 the work centre sch me was enforced with a view to provide gainful employment to the camp dwellers The Central Government sanctioned a loan of Rs 50 lakhs for the cheme Rs 27 lakhs were sanctioned by the State Government for loans and grants to the displaced persons in rural areas and for construction of houses while some 4 000 houses and 6 800 building sites were provided for the urban section against pay ment in easy instalments Factory sites numbering 1 04? were also allotted to displaced industrialists in new town hips Five fac tories are already under construction The Rehabilitation Finance Administration has earmarked Rs 1 crore for grant of loans for construction of factories Other measures taken by the Govern ment were providing loans to middle class persons and grants to widows and educational concessions to studen s

In Rajasthan the agriculturists were settled in Alwar Bha ratpur and Gangahagar For their help Rs 96 lakhs were distri buted among them as *taccavi* loans Urban refugees were reha bilitated in their respective trades and professions and loans pro vided for them whenever necessary The Custodian of Evacuee Property had brought under control properties worth Rs 9 03 98 000 which included 16 071 houses and 612 shops C

this 4 541 houses and 133 shops were allotted to refugees. Besides housing schemes were in progress in many places the Government having set apart Rs 60 lakhs for the purpose Relief houses for women and children and primary education to refugee children were also provided by the Government

Saurashtra too received a number of refugees Out of these about 48 000 were living in camps till October 1949 Since then, under instructions from the Government of India free rations were stopped to them and rehabilitation work was taken on hand. The following schemes are being implemented in the State grant of business and agricultural loans construction of houses and shops provision of educational facilities and grant of licences for controlled trade Rs 21 96 884 were spent on urban loans and 5 577 acres of land granted to 198 families for resettlement on land They were also given Rs 2 78 900 as *taccavi* loans About 1 800 were absorbed in controlled trades Evacuee shops and houses were allotted to them The Government also conducted a home for displaced women and children

There are at present 4 21 340 displaced persons in Uttar Pradesh Most of them were in camps originally but as rehabilitation was pushed ahead slowly they left these camps to take work assigned to them After September 1949 free food was provided only to the inmates of the home for unattached women in these camps The colonization scheme in Ganga Khadar and Tarai made appreciable progress during the year Till the end of April 1950 918 families of displaced persons had been allotted 2 180 acres of land in Ganga Khadar and 408 families allotted 5 000 acres in Tarai The scheme when implemented in full is expected to resettle 2 695 families of displaced persons Schemes for setting up of industrial colonies in Lucknow Dehra Dun Meerut and Allahabad were also in progress In Modinagar a township is under construction Manufacturers of sports goods were allotted quarters in Meerut so as to form a compact nucleus for the sports goods industry in the State

A special design for shop cum residences was made by the P W D which has already constructed 3 847 houses of this design These houses have been let out to refugees on rent Besides the Development Board Kanpur and the Improvement

abad have constructed 1 200 and 80 quarters respectively Loans to the extent of Rs 50 lakhs were also given to local bodies for the construction of houses and shops Education of refugee child ren was also looked into by the Government Several new primary and upper schools were opened for this purpose For higher and technical studies seats were reserved for younger students and loans and other concessions provided In addition to loans to dis-placed students industrialists and business men were also advanc ed loans Till March, 1950 they received Rs 82 40 445 and agri culturists Rs 6 17 190 as loans Facilities for absorbing refugees in Government jobs were also provided

In West Bengal the refugee rehabilitation department conti nued to look after the 1 5 million refugees who had come from East Pakistan soon after partition In December 1949 however all camps had been closed and only the old and incapacitated peo-ple and unattached women and their children continued to be looked after But the unfortunate incidents that occurred in East Pakistan from December 1949 onwards precipitated a second cycle of mass exodus which by the middle of July 1950 had reached the total of 18 lakhs To meet this sudden mass migra tion relief had to be organized within a short time on a com mensurate scale Arrangements for the temporary accommoda tion of refugees and schemes to maintain them through doles and work for a short period before their rehabilitation were the main tasks of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department Military installa tions were secured for refugee camps and hutments were erected where necessary The Central Ministry of Rehabilitation took charge of the camps at Ranaghat and of the reception of refugees in some other States where they are being settled The position of relief operations could be briefly described as follows There are 25 camps under the control of the West Bengal Government with a population of 170 000 35 000 have been dispersed outside West Ben gal 5 000 were at the Ranaghat camp and 126 649 were receiving doles The total expenditure on relief and rehabilitation estimated upto the middle of July 1950 was over Rs 5 crores

There were three classes of colonization schemes in operation during the year land acquired developed and distributed by Gov ernment lands under Khasmahal distributed by Government

land acquired amicably and settled with refugees by Government Government also took up various housing schemes in different refugee townships which would provide 4 000 houses of which 1 000 have been built A rural housing scheme comprising 4 000 huts was also being executed of which 2 500 had already been built Cultivable land estimated at nearly 350 00 acres left behind by Muslim migrants is being brought under cultivation by refugee cultivators from East Pakistan Plough cattle implements seeds and manure were provided to the cultivators who will till the land on a crop-share basis Other schemes of rehabilitation were the establishment of handlooms organization of hand pounding of paddy and training of women in selected vocational trades

CHAPTER XIV

The Defence Services

THE year under review witnessed many sided progress and some far reaching changes in free India's defence organization A decision of far reaching importance was taken by the Defence Ministry when from April 1 1950, it assumed overall control of and complete financial responsibility for the State Forces This was achieved with the full agreement of the Rajpramukhs of the State Unions The State Forces are now being reorganized and when this process is completed they will in all respects including pay and allowances and organization be on a par with Indian army units In the case of the State Forces o Travancore Cochin Mysore and Hyderabad complete control administrative as well as operational has been taken over by the Indian Army whose officers have been appointed their commandants In the case of Rajasthan PEPSU, Madhyabharat and Saurashtra a separate agreement exists with the Rajpramukhs according to which while operational control ov r the State Forces vests in the Indian Army the Rajpramukhs will remain their heads and be responsible for their administration Control over the State Forces of Jammu and Kashmir was also taken over by he Ino an Government from September 1 1949 and the future of these forces will be decided after the position of the State has been finally settled In the case of the State Forces of merged States suitable personnel are being selected for absorption in the Indian Army while those who are not found suitable will either be employed by the State Governments concerned in civil departments or mustered out

The country has been trying to become self sufficient in armaments and a planned programme of production in ordnance factories was adhered to during the year, In addition to pr duction a great deal of experimental work was carried

connection with the manufacture of new stores for the three service Two factories which were in existence during the war but had ceased production were restarted Arrangements are being made for the reopening of two other ordnance factories where the manufacture of components has already been started A more ambitious scheme planned was the setting up of a prototype-cum machine tool factory Plant for this factory is being obtained from abroad and the building work already commenced is progressing satisfactorily This factory is intended to provide specialized machine tools for feeding the other ordnance factories though its main purpose will be to assist in the development of new manufactures by providing a place where prototypes can be produced.

To promote research in the country s defence requirements, a Defence Science Organization has been created and a Scientific Adviser to the Defence Ministry appointed Government have also set up a Policy Board and an Advisory Committee The former is concerned with the wider aspects of defence science and policy integration of military and scientific thought and planning of defence research as a whole taking into account the industrial resources of the country The functions of the latter are to consider the technical and scientific aspects of Service requirements to keep in close contact with research in the technical establishments to initiate basic research in relation to defence science in the Service laboratories universities and other institutions and to keep in touch with scientific and industrial advancement in the country generally A Defence Science Laboratory was also started at the National Physical Laboratory building in Delhi. There is also a propo al for the early formation of a centre for the study of military science under the Directorate of Military Training

Another important development has been in respect of the method of selection of officers for the three Services A combination of qualifying Union Public Service Commission examinations and carefully worked-out psychological and other tests by the Services Boards has en ured careful and fair selection For this a Psychological Research Organization on the lines recommended

by a committee set up to examine the system of selection of officer cadets in the three Services has been created as part of the Defence Science Organization

With the inauguration of the Republican Constitution from January 26 1950 there have been important changes in noman clature in all the three Services The use of the prefix Royal wherever it occurred in the designation of a Service a regiment, a corps or a unit of the Armed Forces has been discontinued. *Similarly the expression His Majesty s Ship before the names of* vessels of the Navy has been dropped and the words Indian Naval Ship substituted. Three gallantry awards namely Param Vir Chakra Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra have been instituted. A fourth award Asoka Chakra has been decided upon for conferment in recognition of acts other than in combat with the enemy as for example in maintaining law and order

In order to build up a reserve force to be called into service in a national emergency a Territorial Army is being raised. Intended to be a second line of defence the Territorial Army when embodied will reinforce the regular army as and when the occasion demands Its task will be to guard the home front help keep the supply and communication lines open man the coastal defences and assist the civil administration in preserving internal order Besides infantry units the arms of service in the T.A. will be the armoured ar illery engineer signal service and electrical and mechanical engineer corps Recruitment to the T.A launched in October 1949 has been organized on an India wide basis with a target strength of 130 000 With a view to stimulating interest among educated youngmen in the defence of the country a National Cadet Corps has been raised in all the States except Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir It is composed of senior and junior divisions for colleges and schools respectively while a third division for girls has also been formed. The senior division has a strength of 736 officers and 2? 938 cadets and the junior division 1 455 officers and 43 650 cadets in June 1950 The girls division has nine officers and 270 cadets Besides infantry units the senior division includes units of the armoured art ll engineer signal, medical and electrical and mechanical

corps which number 87 Two Air Wing units were constituted for the first time at Bombay and Calcutta on April 1, 1950 Each of them will have a strength of two officers and 80 cadets Four officers from Bombay and Calcutta colleges have received training at the Air Force Academies at Jodhpur and Ambala

Estimated to cost Rs 5 87 crores work on the construction of the National Defence Academy at Kharakvasla near Poona for the combined basic training of officer-cadets of the three Services was started in right earnest from October 1950 when its foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister As the project will take about four years to complete an experimental Defence Academy has been functioning for a year and a half at Dehra Dun with a Military Wing and a joint Services Wing attached to it

Officers and men in the Army have given ample proof that they are conscious of their role in free India not only as defenders of the country against external aggression but as servants of the people Wherever they happen to be stationed they have willingly given their spare time to many nation building activities Food self sufficiency was one of the two major campaigns the Army launched to contribute towards the solution of the country's economic ills The other aimed at conserving and prolonging the life of Army equipment On the food front it has been a two pronged drive of growing more and avoiding waste Hundreds of acres of land have been brought under cultivation by the troops in their spare hours throughout the country and thousands of trees have been planted for afforestation of land Besides doing a great deal of humanitarian work by way of looking to the needs of uprooted refugees in Kashmir and elsewhere and rehabilitating them, the Army has built a model township for the use of the Jawans and their families at Jullundur Cantonment In this well planned hamlet, spread over an area of 90 000 sq yds the families of Jawans of all castes and creeds live in the closest comradeship

India's Navy is still a small force but since the attainment of freedom Government have paid special attention to modernize it With a view to developing an effective navy Government

have taken in hand a ten year programme of expansion It envisages *a task force of three cruisers including the 7 000-ton* Delhi already acquired from the U K an aircraft-carrier eight or nine destroyers and minor ships As a result of partition India was deprived of the vital naval training centre at Karachi besides one-third of the fleet This greatly weakened the Indian Navy and Government had to take immediate steps to make good the deficiency by creating fresh training facilities in the country and acquiring additional ships from abroad India s Navy was reinforced in January last when a flotilla of three modern destroyers —the Rajput the Rana and the Ranjit —joined the fleet Their acquisition marked a distinct phase in the development of India s naval force into one that can undertake complete responsibility o defend her 2 000 mile-long coastline and protect her vast interests on the sea

Cochin and Visakhapatnam both natural harbours promise *to become free India s major naval centres Bombay will still* continue to be the main naval base of the I N and the Naval stations at Madras and Calcutta may be expanded in the next few years Cochin s being developed into a major naval training *establishment On Willingdon Island there are to be concentrat*ed gunnery navigation and anti submarine schools The foundation stone for the permanent buildings to house these schools was laid by the Defence Minister in February 1950 but they are already working *there in temporary accommodation A few* Indian officers were sent to the U K for advanced training in naval aviation There are o hers who are receiving flying training at the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur after which they will learn how to operate naval aircraft before being qualified as pilots Arrangements were also made at Cochin for a fleet air arm base which will start functioning when the first batch of trainees in naval aviation has completed their courses When the time is ripe planes and aircraft-carriers will be purchased for his branch of the N

Signal and electrical schools are proposed to be shifted from Cochin o be established on a permanent basis at Jamnagar A naval school was se up at Visakh patnam after partition in

of the Boys Trainin Establishment at Karachi The Mechanical Training Establishment at Lonavala has been improved and its scope greatly extend d Both officers and ratings will be trained in these technical institutions and when the scheme is implement ed India will no longer need to send her seamen to the U K for higher training In order to be able to meet the rising demand of an expanding navy for repairs and refit there was also a move to expand and modernize the Bombay dockyard

During the year the Indian Air Force has not merely grown a year older from 16 to 17 but has witnessed all round progress which has further reinforced the foundation of the youngest of the three Services Though yet in its teens the I A F today is a compact force of no mean striking power for its size A notable chievement during the year under review has been the inau guration of a new scheme of all through flying training in place of the old system The staff and instructors are now able to teach and supervise the same flight cadets during their entire training _ the period of training and producing better results result the Advan ed Flying School at Ambala and the Ele Flying Training School at Jodhpur have both been raised in status to be now known as No 1 and No 2 Air Force Academies imparting flying training to pupil pilots The Initial Training Wing at Coimbatore has also been re organized to be now known as No 3 Air Force Academy for training officers of the ground duty branches

A modern air force is inconceivable without radar and ac cordingly a Radar School has been opened and steps taken to secure the latest ground radar equipment and to train a large team of technicians Officers are also being sent to the U K for specialised signals training Another improvement made during the year is in respect of the import of a number of radio beacon transmitters to work in conjunction with radio radar now a standard fitting in most of the aircraft allowing the pilots to steer to the stations from which radio beacon signals are bein ent out These beacons can also be employed in locating the position of an aircraft in the air by taking bearings on two or more radio-beacon and plotting them on a chart

A Technical Training College has been opened at Jalahalli near Bangalore combining the courses of air force engineering officers and apprentice In this institution British experts are assisting the I A F personnel on the staff Further the Air Navigators Training School established at Jodhpur seeks to over come the present shortage of navigators in the I A F A Flying Instructors School and a Paratroopers School are the other links in the chain of I A F training establishments The two major Air Force formations under Air Hq formerly known as No 1 (Opera tional) Group and No 2 (Training) Group are now designated as Operational Command and Training Command respectively Yet another event of impor ance for the service during the year has been the laying of the foundation s one of the first permanent I A F station at Agra in the beginning of March 1950 by the Defence Minister The short term plan of the I.A F works pro ject contemplates the construction of three permanent stations including the one at Agra

APPENDIX

LIST OF MINISTERS OF THE CENTRE AND STATES WITH THEIR PORTFOLIOS

Government of India

1	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister—External Affairs
	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Deputy Prime Minister—Home and States
3	Shri C Rajagopalachari	Minister without portfolio
4	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
5	Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
6	Shri Jagjiwan Ram	Labour
7	Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	Communications
8	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	Health
9	Dr B R Ambedkar	Law
10	Shri Chintaman D Deshmukh	Finance
11	Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab	Industry and Supply
12	Shri N V Gadgil	Works Mines and Power
13	Shri Sri Prakasa	Commerce
14	Shri N Gopalaswami Ayyangar	Transport
15	Shri K M Munshi	Food and Agriculture

Ministers of State

16	Shri Ajit Prasad Jain	Relief and Rehabilitation
17	Shri R R Diwakar	Information and Broadcasting
18	Shri K Santhanam	Railways
19	Shri Satya Narain Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs
20	Shri C C Biswas	Minorities

Deputy Ministers

21	Shri Kurshid Lal	Communications
22	Dr B V Keskar	External Affairs
23	Shri Dattatreya Parashuram Karmarkar	Commerce

24	Shri S N Buragohain	Works Mines and Power
25	Maj-Gen Maharaj Himmat singhji	Defence
26	Shri M Thirumal Rao	Food and Agriculture

Assam

1	Shri Bishnuram Medhi	Chief Minister—Home Transport Appointment Industries Cooperative Publicity Finance Revenue and Legislative
2	Rev J J M Nichols Roy	Medical Public Health Excise and Jails
3	Shri Ram Nath Das	Public Works Electricity etc
4	Shri Rupnath Brahma	Forest Judicial Registration and General Departments
5	Maulvi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar	Local Self Government Veterinary and Livestock
6	Shri Omeo Kumar Das	Food Agriculture Labour and Welfare of Backward Tribes and Areas
7	Shri Moti Ram Borah	Relief and Rehabilitation Supply Procurement Consumer Goods Education and Minorities Agreement Implementation

Bihar

1	Dr Sri Krishna Sinha	Chief Minister—Home Affairs
	Shri A N Sinha	Finance Labour Supply and Price Control
	Dr Saiyid Mahmud	Development and Transport
4	Shri Jaglal Choudhury	Public Health and Harijan Welfare
5	Shri Ram Charitar Singh	Irrigation Electrification and Legislative
6	Acharya Badrinath Verma	Education and Information
7	Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay	Revenue Forest and Excise

8	Shri Binodanand Jha	Local Self-Government and Medical
9	Janab Abdul Qaiyum Ansari	Public Works and Cottage Industries

Bombay

1	Shri B G Kher	Chief Minister—Political Services and Education
2.	Shri Morarji Desai	Home and Revenue
	Dr M D D Gilder	Health
4	Shri Dinkarrao N Desai	Land and Civil Supplies
5	Shri V L Mehta	Finance Cooperation and Village Industries
6	Shri L M Patil	Excise and Reconstruction
7	Shri M P Patil	Forest and Agriculture
8.	Shri G D Vartak	Local Self Government
o	Shri G D Tapase	Rehabilitation Fisheries and Backward Classes
10	Dr Jivraj N Mehta	Public Works and Housing
11	Shri M M Naik Nimbalkar	Industries and Labour

Hyderabad

1	Shri M K Vellodi	Chief Minister—General Administration and Army
2	Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur	Public Works
3	Shri M S shadri	Home Law Information and Elections to Legislatures
4.	Shri C V S Rao	Finance Commerce and Industries
5	Shri B Ramkrishna Rao	Revenue Excise and Education
6	Shri Vinayakrao Koratkar	Supply Agriculture Veterinary and Cooperation
	Shri Vallur Basava Raju	Labour Forest Customs and Cottage Industries
8	Shri Phoolchand Gandhi	Medical and Public Health Local Self-G

Jammu & Kashmir

1 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah	Chief Minister—General Administration External Affairs and Education etc
2 Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	Deputy Chief Minister—Police Law and Order Transport Civil Supplies etc
3 Shri M A Beg	*Revenue Relief Rehabilitation etc*
4 Sardar Budh Singh	*Information and Broadcasting*
5 Shri G M Sadiq	Forests Industries Mining etc
6 Pandit Shyam Lal Saraf	Tourism Medical Jail etc
7 Pandit Girdhari Lal Dogra	Finance Banking Customs and Excise etc
Col Peer Mohammad Khan	Communications

Madhya Bharat

1 Shri G K Vijayavargiya	Chief Minister—General Administration Information Police Jails Transport and Appointments
2 Shri Liladhar Joshi	Revenue P W D Irrigation and Municipalities
3 Shri Jagmohan Lal Shrivastava	Finance Law and Justice Legislative Customs Excise *and Sales Tax*
4 Shri Shyamlal Pandviya	Industries and Commerce Food and Civil Supplies Roadways
5 Shri Kaluram Virulkar	Education and Labour
6 Dr Premsingh	Development Tribal Welfare Relief and Rehabilitation Medical and Public Health
7 Shri Syed Hamid Ali	Anti Corruption Petition Information Jail e c

8	Shri Sunnulal	Municipalities Relief and Rehabilitation

Madhya Pradesh

1	Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla	Chief Minister—General Administration Labour Political and Military etc
2	Pandit D P Misra	Home Local Self Government etc
3	Shri D K Mehta	Commerce and Industries Agriculture etc
4	Shri S V Gokhale	Finance and Legal
5	Shri W S Barlingay	Public Health and Medical
6	Shri R Agnibhoj	Public Works Forest Rehabilitation etc
7	Shri P K. Deshmukh	Education Revenue etc
8	Shri G N Kale	Food Civil Supplies and Co-opera ion
9	Shri A M Makade	Excise Registration etc

Madras

1	Shri P S Kumaraswami Raja	Chief Minister—Public and Police
2	Dr T S S Rajan	Public Health Religious Endowments etc
	Shri M Bhaktavatsalam	Public Works and Information
4	Shri B Gopala Reddi	Finance Transport etc
5	Shri K Madhava Menon	Education Legal Courts and Prisons
6	Shri H Sitarama Reddi	Revenue and Labour
7	Shri A B She ty	Ve erinary and Agriculture
8	Shri K Chandramouli	Local Administration and Co operation
9	Shri B Parameswaram	Firka Developments Cottage Industries Harijan Uplift etc
10	Shri N Sanjiva Reddi	Prohibition Housing and Forests

11	Shri C Perumalswami Reddi	Industries Mines and Minerals etc
12	Shri J L P Roche Victoria	Food and Fisheries

Mysore

1	Shri K C Reddy	Chief Minister—Information Courts Refugee Rehabilitation Economic Planning Political etc
2	Shri H C Dasappa	Finance Industries etc
3	Shri K. T Bhashyam	Law Labour Prisons etc
4	Shri H Siddaiva	Revenue Railways Public Service Excise Muzrai e c
5	Shri T Mariappa	Police Military Public Works Agriculture etc
6	Shri R Chennigaramiah	Forests Municipalities etc
7	Shri T Siddhalingaiah	Education Public Health etc

Orissa

1	Shri Naba Krushna Choudhury	Chief Minister—Relief and Rehabilitation Finance Police Agriculture Cooperaoperation etc
2	Shri Nityananda Kanungo	Law Home and Industries
3	Pandit Lingraj Misra	Education and Health
4	Shri Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha	Tribal and Rural Welfare
5	Shri Sadasiva Tripathy	Revenue Supply and Transport
6	Shri Rajkrishna Bo e	Public Works and Irrigation
	Shri P brita Mohan Pradhan	Commerce Labour and Public Relations

Pepsu

In PEPSU at pre ent there is a caretaker Government consisting of the Ex Premier Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala and Shri M.P Bhide *Regional Commissioner of the Union*

Punjab

1	Dr Gopichand Bhargava	Chief Minister—General Administration Law and Order Finance and Irrigation
2	Shri Prithvi Singh Azad	Local Self Government Labour Excise and Taxation
3	Sardar S Isher Singh Majhail	Development Civil Supplies and Industries
4	Dr Lehna Singh Sethi	Rehabilitation Medical and Public Health
5	Giani Kartar Singh	Land Revenue Education and Transport
6	Capt Ranjit Singh	Public Works

Rajasthan

1	Pandit Hiralal Shastri	Chief Minister—General Administration Finance and Irrigation
2	Shri Sobha Ram	Revenue
3	Shri Prem Narain Mathur	Home and Education
4	Shri Siddraj Dhadha	Industries and Commerce
5	Rao Raja Hanut Singh	Health
6	Shri Bhurelal Baya	Public Works Transport and Communications
7	Shri Narsing Kachhwaha	Labour Corporation and Rural Reconstruction
8	Shri Phoolchand Bafna	Local Self-Government
9	Shri Vedpal Tyagi	Law and Rehabilitation
10	Shri Raghubar Dayal Goyal	Food Agriculture and Forests

Saurashtra

1	Shri U N Dhebar	Chief Minister—Revenue Political etc.
2	Shri Dayashanker Dave	Public Works Public Health Law etc

Shri Balwantra M hta who was Minister f r Educ tion and C m ni at ons has nc es gned.

3	Shri Rasiklal U Parikh	Home Information and Transport
4	Shri Girdharlal Kotak	Finance
5	Shri Manubhai Shah	Labour Industries and Commerce

Travancore Cochin

1	Shri T K Narayana Pillai	Chief Minister—General Administration Military Police Jails and Information
2	Shri P Govinda Menon	Education Labour and Civil Supplies
3	Shri A J John	Finance and Revenue
4	Shri N Kunjuraman	Industries Excise and Local Self Government
	Shri E John Philipose	Public Works Communications and Agriculture

Uttar Pradesh

1	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant	Chief Minister—General Administration Justice and Information
2	Shri Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim	Communications and Public Works
3	Shri Sampurnanand	Education Finance and Labour
4	Shri Hukum Singh	Revenue and Forests
5	Shri Nisar Ahmad Sherwani	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
6	Shri Girdhari Lal	Excise and Registration
7	Shri A G Kher	Local Self Government
8	Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta	Public Health Food and Civil Supplies
9	Shri Lal Bhahadur Shastri	*Police and Transport*
10	Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya	Development and Industries

West Bengal

1	Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy	Chief Minister—Home Medical and Public Health
2	Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar	Finance Commerce and Industries
3	Shri Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	Education
4	Shri P C Sen	Food Agriculture Veterinary etc
5	Shri J N Panja	Local Self Government
6	Shri Nikunja Behari Maity	Supplies
7	Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha	Revenue Works and Buildings
8	Shri Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar	Judicial Legislative and Backward Classes
9	Shri Kalipada Mookerjee	L bour
10	Shri Bhupati Majumdar	Irrigation and Waterways
11	Shri Hem Chandra Naskar	Forest and Fisheries
12	Shri Syama Prasad Barman	Excise
13	Dr R Ahmed	Cooperation Credit Relief and Rehabilitation

[GOVERNMENT OF INDIA]

DISPOSALS

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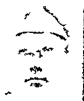
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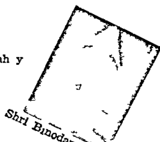
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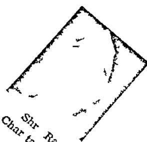

Shr Abdul Qayum Ansar

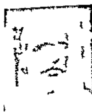

Shri Binodanand Jha


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Dr Sa yid Mahmud

BOMBAY



Shr L M Patil



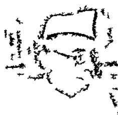
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Dr M D D Gilder



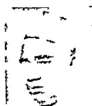
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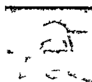
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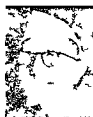
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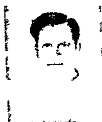


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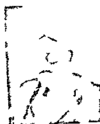
Shri Vallur Ba ava Raju



Shri M K Vellodi



Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur



R jase ap a akta M Sesh dr



Sh Pho l hand Gandhi



Shri Vinayakrao Koratkar Vidyalankar



Shri C V S Rao



Shri B Ramakri hna Ra

JAMMU & KASHMIR



Sh M h mm d
Af l B g



P Moh mm d
Kh n



Sh G M S d q



B ksh Gh l m
M h mm d



Sh kh M h mm d Abd ll h S d



Budh S gh

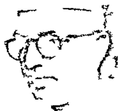


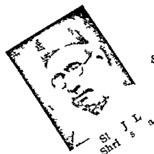
Pt Shy m L l S f



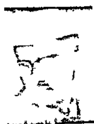
Lt G dh i Lal D g

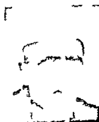
MADHYA BHARAT


Sh G K V j yva g y

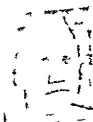

Sl J L a
Shri s

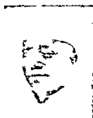

Sl S J P nd y


Shri Kaluram Virulkar

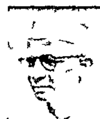

Sh Lil dh J hi


Dr Prem ingh

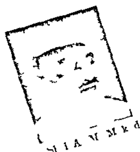

Shr Sy d Hamid Ali


Shri Sunnulal

MADHYA PRADESH



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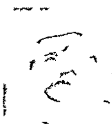
Sh I A M M k d



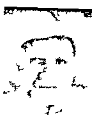
I I t D P M



Sh F Ag H j



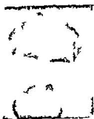
Pandit Ravi hankar Shukla



Sh S V G kh le



Sh G p l
h K l



h I h Deshm kl



Sh I B S D Bing

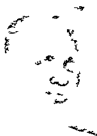
MADRAS


Sh M Bhakt t l m

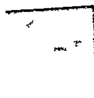

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Shri B Gop l R dd

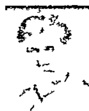

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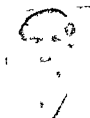

Sh i P S K m asw m R j


D T S S Rajan

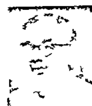

Sh S j R dd

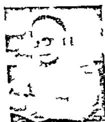

Shri C P rum lsw mi Reddi


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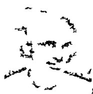
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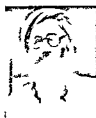
D G p Ch nd
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G nı K rtar Sıngh



Th pl gh n t and f m liar tool of th p sant comb nes w th effic t d modern ricultur l m hine y n open ng e v land fo r fug The pl oto l a typ al e n the rehab litation colony Nilokheri



Th l t J m aga the ly one f ts kind in A a for electro and Phys the apy



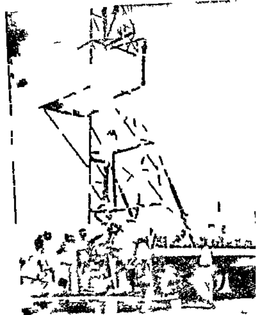
Rubbe pl t t ns of South I d l b a l ge umb r of Ind n l bour The p ct sh w a Malabar Musl m woman appre t e t pp le g he jolt



V w of portion f R j nd N a th P colony f r displa d p so \ h ch was n g rated by Dr Raj ndra P a d n N mbe 1949



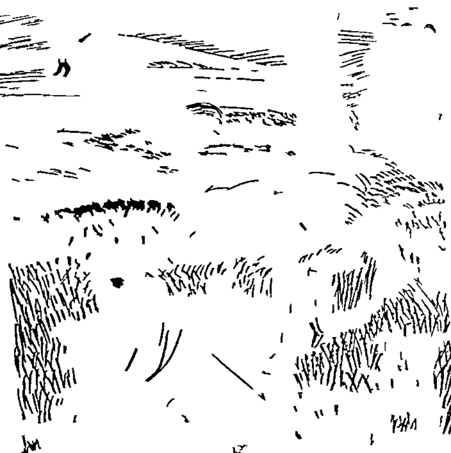
Rec lts I I dla s cc l li I d fer th *T ritor l A y l t ng*



Tub w lls w unk in many p ts f th ountry in the food p odu t n d e du g th y The p ctur hows th tub w lls at Ch t rpur vill ge n ar Delh



I rd r t m oth n o t d ff r and to r nd the pa ge of th Hindu Cod Bill asy th ough P ll m nt n inf rmal o f n s l ll n N w Delhi in Ap l 1950 Th phot sl ow c e l ew of th o f e w th D B R a Law M i t in th h



The Pledge

August 15 1950

By toil discipline and sacrifice let us secure the New Freedom—freedom from foreign bread

Printed at the Ashoka Press Delhi Gate Delhi